CIRCULATION LAST WEEK 167,000

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Poetry.

"THE MAN WITH THE HOE."

After seeing Millet's famous painting, Edwin Markham, of Oakland, Cal., wrote a poem—"The Man With the Hoe"—which has attracted wide attention in the West. Critics there have declared it greater than anything since Browning and Tennyson, and some have pronounced it the high water mark of poetry of the century. This is the poem:

Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans
Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world.
Who made him dead to rapture and despair,
A thing that grieves not and that never hopes,
Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?
Who loosened and let down this brutal jaw?
Whose was the hand that slanted back this brow?
Whose breath blew out the light within this brain?
Is this the Thing the Lord God made and gave to have dominion over sea and land,
To trace the stars and search the heavens for power,
To feel the passion of Eternity?
Is this the Dream He dreamed who shaped the suns
And pillared the blue firmament with light?
Down all the stretch of hell to its last gulf
There is no shape more terrible than this—
More tongued with censure of the world's blind greed—
More filled with signs and portents for the soul—
More fraught with menace to the universe.
What gulfs between him and the seraphim!
Slave of the wheel of labor, what to him
Are Plato and the swing of Pleiades?
What the long reaches of the peaks of song,
The rift of dawn, the reddening of the rose?
Through this dread shape the suffering ages look;
Time's tragedy is in that aching stoop;
Through this dread shape humanity, betrayed,
Plundered, profaned and disinherited,
Cries protest to the judges of the world—
A protest that is also prophecy.
O, masters, lords and rulers in all lands,
Is this the handiwork you give to God—
This monstrous thing, distorted and soul-quenched?
How will you ever straighten up this shape,
Give back the upward looking and the light,
Rebuild in it the music and the dream,
Touch it again with immortality,
Make right the immemorial infamies,
Perfidious wrongs, immedicable woes?
O, masters, lords and rulers in all lands,
How will the future reckon with this man?
How answer his brute question in that hour
When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the world?
How will it be with kingdoms and with kings—
With those who shaped him to the thing he is—
When this dumb terror shall reply to God,
After the silence of the centuries?

THE STOPPING OF THE CLOCK.

Surprising falls the instantaneous calm.
The sudden silence in my chamber small;
I, starting, lift my head in half alarm—
The clock has stopped—that's all.

The clock has stopped! Yet why have I so found
An instant feeling almost like dismay?
Why note its silence sooner than its sound?
For it has ticked all day.

So many a life beside my own go on,
And such companionship unheeded keep;
Companionship scarce recognized till gone,
And lost in sudden sleep.

And so the blessings Heaven daily grants
Are in the every commonness forgot;
We little heed what answereth our wants
Until it answers not.

A strangeness falleth on familiar ways,
As if some pulse were gone beyond recall—
Something unthought of, linked with all our days—
Some clock has stopped—that's all.

—George H. Coomer, in Youth's Companion.

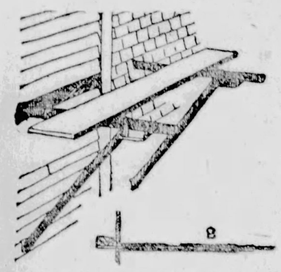
Miscellany.

FOR BUILDERS.

In the accompanying illustration is presented a bracket for builders' scaffolds, which is so constructed that it may be readily packed within a small space when not in use, says the Scientific American.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of two brackets in position, and figure 2 is a top plan view of a bracket.

The bracket has an arm with a hooked inner end engaging the studding as



shown in figure 2. The arm is supported at its outer end by a brace of angle iron formed with a tooth in its lower end adapted to be embedded in the sheathing board to hold the bracket from lateral movement. The upper portion of the brace is turned outwardly at an acute angle to its body and is provided with two cheek-plates which receive the arm between them. Between the cheek-plates a tooth is located which engages one of two notches in the arm. On the bracket a loop is secured through which the arm freely passes.

It should be observed that the arm is provided with more than one notch in order to adjust the bracket to various widths of studding.

Metaphorically Speaking.

The ancient Egyptian beat his breast and loudly lamented his poverty; for he had a call to write poetry.

"A person can't be literary these days," the unhappy man exclaimed, "unless he has the rocks!"

While he had direct reference, doubtless, to the custom then prevailing of writing upon tablets of stone, we are nevertheless permitted to conjecture that here was the beginning of the metaphoric conception that rocks and money are one.—Detroit Journal.

Keeping Count.

Educated Filipino—Yes, sir; it is said there are 7,000 different dialects in use on these islands.

American soldier (from Connecticut)—Wall, I swan!

Educated Filipino—That makes 7,001.—Chicago Tribune.

STRANGE DEATH PORTRAIT OF KING CHARLES I.

SEVERED HEAD STITCHED TO THE NECK AND THEN PAINTED.

A picture has been found in Birmingham, England, which adds another interesting fact to the many surrounding the death of Charles I. It shows the head of the decapitated king neatly stitched to the body and a silk cap drawn over the flowing locks, indicating that the portrait was painted after death.

The picture, which is in the possession of Mr. Leonard Mackay, of Birmingham, is an oil painting in excellent condition. It was formerly at Atson Hall, near Birmingham, the seat of the Holt family, and it bears all the marks of antiquity and genuineness. The fact that it was painted after death, with the body of Charles as a model, is further borne out by the white face, the hollow checks and the closed and sunken eyes. The stitches binding the cut made by the headsman's axe are plainly visible. In the background three figures are shown, representing England, Ireland and Scotland, with a crown falling from the head of each.

The portrait is very like others existing of the unfortunate king.

Charles I. was the first English monarch to enunciate fully the theory of "the divine right of kings." From 1629 to 1640 he governed England without a parliament, raising funds for government expenses by enforcing loans and heavy taxes. He was forced to call a parliament in 1640, but differences arose, and two factions were formed—the parliamentary forces finally prevailed over the royal faction, and Charles was tried for treason. He was convicted, and on January 30, 1649, was beheaded at Whitehall. Just before the axe fell he said some mysterious words which were not comprehended by those around him.

After the decapitation the head is said to have shown signs of consciousness, to have stared at the bystanders, and the eyes were said to have winked.

The coffin containing the remains of Charles I., at Windsor, was opened in the early part of the century. The records of the examination state that the mark of the axe was found, but no mention was made of the stitches.

THE PROPOSED INTERCONTINENTAL RAILROAD.

The commission estimates that the total length of the all-rail route from New York city to Buenos Ayros will be 10,228.06 miles. Of this 4,771.93 miles are already built, leaving 5,456.13 miles to be constructed. The estimated cost for grading, masonry and bridges on the road to be built is $174,290,271. This estimate does not include the branch lines, but only the trunk line to Buenos Ayres, nor does it include any expense beyond preparing the roadbed for the rails. The commission, however, is of the opinion that future studies will reduce the length and lessen the cost here given. By far the greater part of the cost will be in the Andine regions of Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, where the mileage is estimated at 3,645.94 and the estimated cost at $126,360,425.84, the estimated cost of building all the other sections of the trunk line being $47,929,846. The map gives a clear idea of the proposed main route and the more important branch lines. The line passes through every state of Central America and all the Pacific coast states of South America, excepting Chili, whose chief coast towns, Antofagasta, Valparaiso and Valdivia, will be connected with the trunk line by branch roads already in operation or nearly completed. Some of the most important trade centers in every state in South America will be joined by rail to the main line. One of the longest of these branches will be that between Medellin and Valencia, where it will unite with the railroad now operating between the latter point and Caracas, the capital of Venezuela. The scheme also includes an extension across the flat country of Eastern Bolivia to Uberaba, the most northwestern town of Brazil in railroad connection with Rio de Janeiro and the seaport of Santos. It is proposed by another branch line from Bolivia, following the course of the Pilcamayo and Paraguay rivers, to reach Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, and beyond that point to fill the gap in the existing railroads so as to give Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, through connection with the trunk line. The entire Argentine system of railroads will be united to the trunk line by building a short line from Huanchaca to Jujuy. A part of this section may require much engineering skill to overcome the heavy grade, as the descent from the high plane of Bolivia to the pampas of Argentina involves a difference in level of 6,816 feet in a distance of 125 miles.

KEY TO THE JABBERWOCK

It Has Sense if You Only Know the Words.

At last the key has been discovered to that most Wagnerian of poems, Lewis Carroll's "Jabberwock." Literature quotes from the London Strand Magazine Stuart Collingwood's brilliant exegesis of the Carroll heroic epic. The opening lines of this immortal masterpiece run thus:

'Twas brillig and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe;
All mimsy were the borogroves
And the mome raths outgrabe—

Mr. Collingwood quotes a short glossary found among the author's boyhood papers as follows:

Brillig (derived from the verb to Bryl or Broil), "the time of broiling dinner, i. e., the close of the afternoon.

Slythy (compounded of Slimy and Lithe), "Smooth and active."

Tove, a species of Badger. They had smooth white hair, long hind legs, and short horns like a stag; lived chiefly on cheese.

Gyre, verb (derived from Gyaour or Giaour, "a dog"), to scratch like a dog."

Gymble (whence Gimblet), "to screw out holes in anything."

Wabe (derived from the verb to Swab or Soak), "the side of a hill" (from its being soaked by the rain).

Mimsy (whence Mimserable and Miserable), "unhappy."

Borogrove, an extinct kind of parrot. They had no wings, beaks turned up, and made their nests under sundials; lived on veal.

Mome (hence Solemome, Solemone and Solemn), "grave."

Rath, a species of land turtle. Head erect; mouth like a shark; the forelege carved out so that the animal walked on its knees, smooth, green body; lived on swallows and oysters.

Outgrabe, past tence of the verb to Outgribe (it is connected with the old verb to Gribe or Shrike, from which are derived "shriek" and "creak"), "squeaked."

"Hence," says Mr. Collingwood, "the literal English of the passage is, 'It was evening, and the smooth, active badgers were scratching and boring holes in the hillside; all unhappy were the parrots, and the green turtles squeaked.'"

Clearly Explained.

Mrs. Hocorn—How many rooms are there in the flat where Reub lives in New York?

Hiram Hocorn (after his trip)—One; divided into seven compartments.—Puck.

THE CZAR AT HOME

A volume dealing with the private life and made of existence of Nicholas II. was recently issued in Paris. The author is M. Maurice Leudet, a member of the staff of the Figaro, who some time back published a book dealing on similar lines with the kaiser.

"Nicholas II. Intime," as the present work is called, is a quite unpretentious production, says the correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, and deals mostly with minor details relating to the personality of the czar, and in well informed and entertaining gossip. His majesty, it appears, has an excellent memory.

M. Leudet assures us that he talks English without an accent, but it is noteworthy that he does not venture to say as much with regard to French. Mr. Heath, his English master, is credited with a cordial dislike for Mr. Gladstone and a pronounced fondness for boxing, but whether he transmitted these tastes to his pupil is not recorded. The young princes were brought up with as little ceremony as possible. On Sundays they entertained at dinner the small boys and girls who were admitted to the honor of their friendship.

These parties seem to have been very lively functions. "There was no end to the tricks the hosts and their small guests played on one another. From end to end of the table there used to be continuous firing of bread pellets, which were perpetually striking princely noses or landing in royal mouths. Another favorite joke was to jog your neighbor's elbow while he was drinking, or to baptize him with a glassful of wine."

This "charming picture of home life," as M. Leudet calls it, is proof at any rate that there are various ways of becoming fitted for the most polite society. Still, it must not be supposed from this occasional license, that the czar's education was neglected. He received a very strict religious training, and the impression it made on him may be gathered from a remark he made on the occasion of the death of Victor Hugo. He knew that the great poet was a freethinker, and on reading in a newspaper an account of his public funeral he said that he could not understand how such honors could be paid to a man who "had died like a dog."

The czar rises at eight o'clock, takes tea with the empress at nine, and at half-past nine retires to his study to read the principal European newspapers. This task accomplished, he goes out for a short walk, and at eleven o'clock is ready to receive his ministers and attend to his correspondence. After lunch he drives out with the empress, and on his return shuts himself up in his study, where he is hard at work until eight o'clock, the imperial dinner hour. The importance of this meal is considerable at the Russian court, as may be imagined when it is said that over two hundred persons are engaged in preparing and serving it.

CHARMING FRANKNESS.

Graceful Way in Which a Britisher Acknowledged His Mistake.

Lady Camilla Gurdon, whose literary remains has just been published in London, tells many anecdotes about Mr. Lowell, interesting to Americans, says the Youth's Companion.

On one occasion, she says Thackeray asked him to criticise "Henry Esmond," and frankly to point out any mistake he might detect in the English of the time of Queen Anne.

"There is one thing I think wrong," said Mr. Lowell, with hesitation. "Did anybody then ever use the phrase 'different to' such a thing?"

"Hang it all!" cried Thackeray. "Of course they didn't!"

An English literary man, who visited this country a year or two ago to lecture, frankly declared that he came not expecting to find accurate scholarship among Americans, especially on purely literary subjects, adding affably:

"You have been too busy and useful a nation in practical matters to give much time to the arts and graces of learning."

During the dinner at which he made this remark, he criticised Shakespeare, sharply declaring that his metaphors often were absurd. "As, for example," he said, "sleep that knits up the reveled sleave of care." How ridiculous to figure sleep as knitting up a torn sleeve of a coat!"

A young American sitting near him said modestly, "I think the word is not sleeve, but sleave, the thin fluff of a damaged web. It is a technical expression among weavers."

"In the states probably," retorted the critic, irritably. "Shakespeare never could have heard it. He meant sleeve."

"I believe," persisted the American, gently, "the word is printed sleave in all the old editions. It is not an American word, but has been used for centuries by weavers in Scotland and the north of England."

The visitor frowned, and then, with English frankness, said, laughing: "Thank you, I was mistaken. Perhaps I am mistaken about other things, and will be corrected before I leave your shores."

SITTING BULL'S GRAVE.

A broken wooden headboard and a neglected mound of earth in the Fort Yates (N. Dak.) Military Cemetery mark the resting place of Sitting Bull, the great Sioux medicine man whose wily brain

planned the deathtrap at Little Big Horn into which Gen. Custer's command fell. On the broken headboard is written "No. 54. Sitting Bull, Indian." Relic hunters have cut most of the headboard away.

Getting On in College.

"How is Reuben doing at college, Uncle Si?" asked a neighbor.

"Splendid," replied Uncl Si. "He's been studyin' Scotch, and they do say he beats all."

"Scotch."

"Yes. They call it by the name of golf down to college. He addressed a ball the other day at golf, an' as far as I can see none of the other dancers was in it."—Harper's Bazar.

Reason for It.

Excited New Yorker—I want to know why in the name of all the blazes I should have to pay more for a cab I hire in front of a hotel than for one I hire along the street.

Policeman—'Cause the hotel cabs is particularly for the use of strangers in town. See?—Indianapolis Journal.

Our New Serial Story.

Author of "The Woman in Grey," "Fortune's Sport," "Lady Mary of the Dark House," etc.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Stanton, a celebrated traveler returning to London, meets an old American friend, Harvey Farnham, who introduces him to Carson Wildred, of the House by the Lock, and to a rich and beautiful young lady, Karine Cunningham, with whom Wildred appears to be in love. Farnham, who is rich, is staying with Wildred in his lonely house by the river. Stanton dislikes Wildred from the first, and he has a vivid dream that night, in which he sees Farnham drowning.

CHAPTER IV. THE HOUSE BY THE LOCK.

I arose on Christmas morning with the same feeling. There was absolutely nothing arranged for me to do that day, as I had informed no one I knew of my presence in London, meaning to be for the present somewhat of a free-lance. I had wished not to be obliged to account to anyone as to my goings and comings. I had not wanted any invitations to family festivities on Christmas day to "keep me from being lonely." My desire had been to go exactly where the whim of the moment might lead me, and without a moment's hesitation I had declined the invitation to "Christmas dinner," which poor Farnham had dragged for me from his friend, Carson Wildred. It might amuse me, Farnham had thought, as Wildred's house up the river was a queer old place, interesting to anyone who cared for that sort of thing, and they two were dining quite alone. Wildred and he had had some final arrangements to settle up, and as Christmas was such an "off day," so far as amusements were concerned, it had been Wildred's idea that they should utilize it in this manner. The other man took Farnham's hint, and civilly gave the required invitation, of course, but even had it been offered with enthusiasm I should not have been tempted to accept.

Now, however, I felt a curious inclination to call at the House by the Lock, as it was called. I would not dine there, I told myself, but there must be an inn in the neighborhood, where I could obtain some slight Christmas cheer, if I chose to embark upon the rather mild adventure of going up the river on this wintry holiday.

It was years since I had been in England, and the thought of a solitary stroll by the Thames along a country towing path was not so dismal as it might have been to those who had not tramped with the equanimity of custom through African jungles.

Once the idea had taken root in my mind, I was impatient to carry it out. I would go, I decided, almost immediately, lunching at the nearest decent inn to Purley Lock, and turning up at Wildred's house at 4 or 5 in the afternoon. I would spend an hour there, perhaps, and return to town in time for dinner.

I had not got up particularly early, had breakfasted late, and by the time I was inclined to start it was past 1 o'clock. I had over an hour's journey to Great Marlow, the nearest railway station, with a drive of some four miles to follow, before I could reach the Chimes Inn, which, I was told, was the only one within some distance of Purley Lock.

It was a quaint old hostelry, I found, and an agreeable landlord, who had hardly expected guests at so out-of-the-way a place on Christmas day, and having finished his own mid-day repast, was very ready for a gossip with me.

Oh, yes, he said, he knew the House by the Lock quite well. It was in reality situated at some little distance from the lock itself, quite a quarter of a mile, but then it was the nearest house, and perhaps that was the reason it had got its name. It was a very old place, but Mr. Wildred, since taking it about two years before, had had a great many alterations and improvements made, both outside and in. He was something of an architect himself, it seemed—this rich Mr. Wildred; at all events, it was believed that he made all the designs for the alterations, and, having a great fad that way, had even helped the chaps he had down from London to do the indoor work and decorating. There had only been two or three men, so that progress had been slow, and everyone had wondered that such a rich man as Mr. Wildred was reported to be should have had things done in so niggling a way. But, since then, they had concluded that he must have known what he was about, for everyone who went there came away with great reports of the decorations.

I was not particularly interested in these details that my landlord had to tell me.

Though, after all, there was an indefinable curiosity in my mind regarding all that concerned Carson Wildred.

And I got away from his animated gossip in the course of half-an-hour or so. I had a walk of a mile to take, having dismissed my fly, and meaning, after I had paid my rather aimless visit, to tramp all the way back to Marlow again, and, as I started, a clock on the inn stable struck four.

There was a long streak of gold along the horizon of the otherwise gold grey sky, and a rising wind moaned drearily along the bare lower branches of the trees.

The scene looked indiscribably desolate, and yet there was a certain beauty in it, too. I had been told exactly how to reach the house by the lock, and when, after passing the somewhat weedy-looking lock, I began skirting along a species of backwater, and came in sight of a long, lowbrowed house close to the river, I knew I had reached my journey's end.

The place had the appearance of being only a restored remnant of an ancient abbey fallen into decay.

Indeed, at one end of the house a ruined wall jutted out, with a row of stone window frames, half filled in with sombre trails of ivy; then in the middle came the habitable part of the old house, with an imposing front door, which might have belonged to some big Gothic church; magnificent windows, which reminded me of a certain dear old college at Oxford, well known in younger days; and beyond, to the left, was the wing evidently added by Wildred. It was in wretched taste, I thought, with its pretentiousness and its huge round tower at the end, utterly out of keeping with the rest. Then, as I criticised, my eye was caught by a puff of fiery smoke that suddenly rose above the battlements of the hideous tall tower.

I could not quite understand this phenomenon, for the tower, so far as I could see, had been merely built with the mistaken idea of being ornamental. Though new, it was intended to present the effect of being ruinous, having little dark chinks in lieu of windows.

Still, the smoke was there, belching out sparks, not only from the apex of the tower, but stealing in a belated puff or two from the chinks in the wall nearest the top.

I thought of fire, and quickened my steps, meaning to mention to the servant who should open the door what I had seen. The lawn stretched down to the river, which was here, as I said, a mere backwater, and having entered through a gate set in the side of a big brick wall, I walked briskly up the short gravelled path that led to the house.

At least Wildred had had the sense to let this door alone, with its carvings of oak, and its big ornamental hinges and knocker. The only modern innovation was an electric bell, which I touched and then, grasping the huge knocker, I rapped out an additional summons, which echoed drearily, as though through an empty house.

So near was I to the river, as I stood waiting on the door-step to be admitted, that I could hear the soft lapping of the water against the shore. Darkness had fallen now, and an ugly recollection of my dream suddenly sprang up in my brain. Just so, I remembered, had I heard the water whispering, as in that hateful vision I had bent over to see the dead man's beckoning hand.

It was long before my ring and knock were answered, so long that I had my finger on the bell again. But at that moment I heard footsteps, and presently what uncertainly along an uncarpeted floor within. Still the door remained closed; but at a long, narrow window, which was the duplicate of another, on the opposite side of the door, I saw for an instant that a face was pressed against the lattice-work of the glass.

"What ill-trained servants this man keeps," was my thought; and then, somewhat impatiently, I rang again.

The door opened almost immediately into a dimly-lighted hall, when a respectable, middle-aged man, out of livery, evidently a butler, stood revealed. Yet I could have sworn that the face at the window, seen but a second ago, had been that of a woman, young, white-faced, and darkly bright of eye!

CHAPTER V—WAS IT A MYSTERY?

"I should like to see Mr. Wildred and Mr. Farnham," I said, not feeling it necessary to ask if they were at home. I knew that they had definitely arranged to be so.

I glanced round me carelessly as I spoke. The hall was a huge one, dim in the corners, with a fine stairway that ran down in the centre, and was lighted by a great branching candelabrum held up by a bronze figure on either side.

Doors, hung with portiers of tapestry, opened here and there along the hall, and in a fireplace at one side slow flames crept along a freshly-heaped pile of logs.

"I am sorry, sir," said the servant respectfully, "but both the gentlemen have gone out for the day."

He did not look me in the face as he delivered this piece of information, but allowed his narrow eyes to drop away shiftily.

"Oh, I am not surprised at that," I returned, "for I have come by invitation."

I hardly know by what impulse I mentioned this, and as a matter of fact the invitation could hardly be supposed to stand, as I had last night refused it. Still, it seemed to me extremely improbable that the two men would have changed their minds about the day, after midnight, when I had parted from them. They had mentioned refusing one or two invitations, and there was really so little to do by way of amusement out of one's own house, or somebody else's, on Christmas Day. Somehow, too, I felt impressed that the man was lying. He had perhaps been told to say that his master and guest were away in case of an intrusion, which they might have had reason to fear; but this could hardly stand with me.

The fellow's smug face changed instantly.

"Oh, I see, sir, you are the gentleman Mr. Wildred was expecting. He—they—it is possible they will be in quite shortly. Perhaps you will walk into the room?"

"The room," and with such a queer little emphasis on the former word, sounded rather odd. It was but a trifling peculiarity of expression, however, and I did not think much of it as I followed the butler along the hall, passing through a door, before which he swept the curtain aside with a flourish, and so into a passage which evidently led towards the new wing. We went on for some distance, and presently arrived at a closed door, which the butler threw open for me. "It is here that my master requested you should wait, sir," he said.

I walked in, and he left me, closing the door. It then struck me that I had neither given him my name nor mentioned the mass of smoke and sparks which I had seen vomited from the tower. I sprang to the door again, meaning to call after the man a word of warning in regard to the fire, but he was already out of sight. He could not have gone back the way that he had come, or I should certainly have seen him walking down the dimly-lighted passage, there being no door save that at the extreme end, which he would not yet have had time to reach. I did not see how he could have disappeared so suddenly, but returning to the room I looked about in vain for a bell.

I was sure now that this room must be situated in that part of the new wing which adjoined the tower. In glancing at the house from outside, I had fancied that the square, stout wall must be that of a studio, as there were no windows, but a high, domed skylight on top. Now I saw that though the outer building was square, the room within was octagon in shape. It was, perhaps, a studio, as I had fancied, but there was something of the free-and-easy negligence of an Oriental smoking room about it.

The walls were hung with embroidered Indian materials, and a low divan ran down part way. Between the hangings were panels of sandalwood, ornamented with bits of mirror in the Burmese way, and half hidden with curious foreign weapons, daggers, swords, spears, and even a Zulu assegai or two. On the floor stood a hookah, and on a small inlaid table were a couple of curious little objects which I knew to be opium pipes. In one corner, as though it had been pushed aside, stood an easel with a canvas upon it, which was half-covered with a piece of drapery. The skylight was partly concealed with red silk blinds, drawn across the staring glass, and from the center of the dome was suspended a large jewelled lamp. It was from this that all the light in the studio proceeded at present, and though there was no fireplace the room was warm—indeed, insufferably hot. This fact, taken together with the studio's proximity to the tower, made me feel more certain than before some flue in this modern portion of the house had caught fire. I searched the panels for a bell, but found none, and at last lifted several of the curtains that draped the larger part of the octagonal walls. Under the first two that I raised only a blank space of dark wood was visible, but under the third I was surprised to find a small, secretive-looking door.

There was no knob or ring by way of handle, but close to the edge, and about half-way between top and bottom, I distinguished a diminutive keyhole, outlined with shining metal. I let the curtain drop again, though lingeringly. It could be only a cupboard, or a particularly secure wine cellar, perhaps, behind this dwarfish door, but had I discovered it in a house not English, but of a country less conveniently civilized than our own, I should have told myself that I had chanced upon the clue to a secret.

There was still a fourth curtained space (the remaining half of the octagon being of the sandalwood), and this, as it happened, was directly behind the draped easel.

I moved toward it, not intending to pry into Mr. Wildred's domestic economies, but still bent on unearthing an electric bell if I could do so, when my eyes fell upon the partially uncovered picture.

It was simply a pinky-white, uncovered shoulder that I could see, with a glimpse of red-gold hair at such a distance above as to suggest a massive knot at the back of a woman's head, as seen in profile. There was a fraction of fluffy tulle sleeve as well, revealing the outline of a rounded, girlish arm, and though the face was hidden by the drapery, I was as sure as though I had seen it, that should I push aside the curtain my eyes would fall upon the counterfeit presentment of Karine Cunningham.

With half-extended hand I paused. The painting was so far covered, and it was in another man's house. Had I a right to assure myself whether my supposition were correct? As I hesitated my ears were startled by what I can only describe as the beginning of a sound.

It was low and inarticulate, yet it seemed to me that it was uttered by human lips. It commenced with a tremulous, vibrating noise, such as might have been made by a man groaning with closed mouth, and between set teeth.

I started, and looked over my shoulder, so close did it seem, that I could almost fancy it had proceeded from a corner of the room behind me. Still it went on, monotonously, and then suddenly rose with ever-increasing volume to a yell of utmost agony.

Never had I heard such a shriek, not even in battle, when men were stabbed or shot, or blown to pieces. So horrible, so long-drawn was it, that I found myself strangely awe-struck and appalled.

"Great Heaven!" I exclaimed aloud, sure now that close at hand fire must be raging, and have claimed some inmate of the house as its victim.

Though I knew not where to find the servant who had admitted me, or any other person, I flung open the door through which I had come, and ran down the passage leading towards the main part of the house. On through the second and wider one I went, opening a door here and there, but finding only darkness and emptiness within.

I reached the large entrance hall at last, and shouted loudly: "Here, you! John! James!"—not knowing in the absence of the master and his guest whom to call upon.

No one answered, and after the horror of the unearthly cry that I had heard, and now the sound of my own lusty voice, the silence that fell seemed curiously brooding and ominous.

I shouted a second time, and was then rewarded by the sight of the respectable-looking butler. His face appeared—or I imagined it—even more smug than before in its expression, and there was something suggestive of injured dignity as well.

"Did you call, sir?" he inquired with an irritating meekness.

"I did, indeed!" I returned rather sharply. "I've been looking everywhere for a bell, but couldn't find one. I have every reason to believe that this house is on fire, somewhere in the left wing, near the room into which you took me, and it is certain that some one has not caught the flames. For Heaven's sake show me the entrance to the tower, and come with me to do what can be done!"

The smug look was gone, chased away by one of blank amazement, which did not, however, seem the sort of horrified surprise that might have been expected to follow on my startling announcement.

"I'm sure you must be entirely mistaken, sir," he said. "There is no fire, I'm quite certain of that. There—there may have been a cry, for as it happens there's just been an accident—in the kitchen."

"An accident in the kitchen?" I echoed incredulously.

"Yes, sir. You see, it was this way, sir," (the fellow stammered and breathed hard between his words, as though he were anxious to gain time for himself, I thought) "the cook—an awkward woman—set some methylated spirit on fire, and upset the stuff over her foot. She—I'm afraid she did give a scream, sir. You know what women are at such times. But it's all right now. The flames were put out on the instant, sir, and one of the other servants is helping cook bind up her foot. Very kind of you to take this trouble and be anxious, sir, I'm sure."

He was glib enough now, but his shifty eyes were moving about, as though looking with a certain apprehension for some one to arrive.

"I saw smoke and sparks coming out of the tower as I came up to the door," I said, doubtful about accepting this halting explanation.

The fellow flushed to the roots of his black oiled hair as I watched him.

"Did you see that, sir?" he exclaimed ingenuously. "It's master's laboratory up there, though you'd never think it from the outside, would you? Something's gone wrong with one of the—the apparatuses, sir—I don't know the name of it—and the fact is I did suppose you were the gentleman who had come to examine into the trouble. He was to have arrived to-day, and so I thought——. But I see, sir, as you refer to the sparks, and seem not to understand what makes them, I must have been mistaken."

"Yes, you are mistaken," I returned, only half satisfied, yet not caring to allow myself morbidly to scent a mystery where mystery there was none.

"Would you step in, sir, and wait for my master?" he went on hastily, drawing aside the portiere from a door close by. "I shouldn't have given you the bother of going so far before, only I thought you'd come on business which would take you to that part of the house. This is the drawing room, sir, if you'll be pleased to walk in, and I'll fetch you your hat and stick from the studio."

I had no objections to take this suggested course, though I was conscious of a vague desire to return to the octagon room.

The butler noiselessly preceded me, turning up the lights, which had been dim, and touching a match to four or five candles on the mantel-piece. I saw then that I was in a large, old-fashioned drawing room, with plenty of ancient blue and white china, Sheraton furniture and a fireplace suggesting a design of Adam's.

I sat down beside it to finish my time of waiting, not quite sure whether to be crestfallen over having made an unnecessary sensation, or to be distrustful of the butler with his shifty face. I scarcely heard his decorous footsteps as he moved away over the polished oak floor of the great hall, but he had not been gone more than a moment or two, when the sound of voices whispering together reached my ears.

I had always particularly sensitive ones, and no doubt my somewhat precarious, wandering life had done much to sharpen them. At all events, I was able to hear that which did not reach the ears of other men less favored in this regard, and now I was able to catch a word or two spoken outside in the hall.

"In the drawing room—"tisn't" he, after all——confound your stupidity!——fool you are——Well, it can't be helped now——story will have to do."

An instant later Mr. Carson Wildred had appeared at the door. I got up as he showed himself, and advanced towards him, keenly watching his face. It had been alert at first, as though he were anxious to ascertain who the visitors could be; then, as he identified me, for the fraction of a second a fire of fierce anger blazed in his pale eyes. Before I could more than convince myself that it had actually been there, however, it was gone. He came towards me, smiling cordially, and holding out his hand.

"Rather a chilly welcome, that," he exclaimed; "but I've just come in from a walk, and we've very seasonable weather, as they call it, to-day. My butler—the best and most methodical of chaps, by the way—is in a frightful state because you have been annoyed, it seems, while you have been waiting for me. So sorry to have kept you. Accident in the kitchen, it seems. Hope it won't interfere with our getting a decent dinner to-night, for, of course, you'll stay?"

I fabricated an engagement for the evening on the spot, and explained how I had felt like spending an afternoon in the country, and seeing what the river looked like at Christmas time.

"I've only a few minutes to stay, really," I said, "for I've set my heart on walking back to Marlow Farnham knows I'm here, I suppose?"

"Oh, that's the pity of it," he ejaculated. "Farnham's away, after all. You know what an erratic fellow he is? Well, he got tired of business and not dreaming you would come, ran into town to dine with some people who had asked him the other day. The fact is, I fancy there's a fair lady in the case. But he did say something about looking you up at the Savoy, if he had time, and as trains are bad to-day, he meant to spend the night in town."

As Wildred went volubly on with his apologies and explanations, I did not take my eyes from his face. It was as open and candid in expression as a face of his peculiar type could be, and yet, though there was no earthly reason why I should disbelieve anything that he had said, there was a vague doubt in my mind as uncomfortable to bear as a haunting sense of guilt.

TO BE CONTINUED.

MEETING EMIR OF GARUA.

An African Potentate Surrounded by Mail-Clad Warriors.

An acquaintance of mine who has lived some considerable time in the upper reaches of the Binue sends me an interesting account of the meeting with the Fulani Emir of Garua, says a writer in the London Globe. The account as a piece of unwritten history affords an attractive peep into a little known world, where the picturesque has not yet disappeared before the all-leveling properties of civilization and the Maxim gun.

"It was in August, 1895," says my correspondent, "when I was at Yola (Yola is on the Binue, and is the capital of the Fulani State of Adamawa, one of Sokoto's tributary provinces), on the floating hulk Africa, anchored off the town, that a native came and told me that the Emir of Garua had arrived and was waiting on the river bank to see me. I went on shore, and was rewarded by a very picturesque sight. Seated on a grass mat was a man of about fifty years of age. A tall, lithe, finely made, high-caste Fulani, in color almost white—one of the pure breed, that has never intermingled with the native element. Round his shoulders hung a white robe, spotlessly clean, and lined with shining indigo-dyed cloth. He wore baggy, green silk trousers, and on his head was tired one of the enormous Kano straw hats some three feet in circumference. He was surrounded by some thirty or forty soldiers, armed with swords and spears and a few rifles.

"What greatly struck me was the armor worn by these soldiers. They had surcoats of chain mail and helmets on which the sun glinted. It made an extraordinary picture there in that wild place, nine hundred miles in the interior of the continent, a scene from some medieval play in savage Africa. The armor, I afterward ascertained, came from Borno. The Emir greeted me very coolly in the Fulani tongue, and held out his hand without rising. He hoped to receive a present, but I did not offer him one, and he was too proud to ask. We parted after the usual interchange of courtesies. It was one of the most interesting interviews I ever held in Africa, or elsewhere for the matter of that."

Getting Acquainted.

Rivers had dropped into a stationery store to buy a fountain pen, and was trying one.

"How much is this worth?" he asked, casually writing "McGinty, McGinty, J. C. McGinty," on a sheet of paper lying on the showcase.

"Two dollars," said the salesman.

"Haven't you something better?"

"Yes, sir."

Another fountain pen was brought out for his inspection.

He took it up and wrote "McGinty, McGinty, J. C. McGinty" again.

"This is no good," said Rivers. "What is it worth?"

"Two dollars and a half."

"It is not worth it. I don't believe you've got anything that will suit me."

The salesman eagerly produced another.

"Mr. McGinty," he said, with great earnestness, "try one of our $3 pens!"—Chicago Tribune.

His Experiences Wholly Different.

"The operation of shaving," said the thin man, "is a constant source of wonder to me. Just think of a man running a keen instrument over your face and taking nothing off but the beard!"

There was a pause, and then the thick-faced man asked earnestly:

"Would you kindly tell me the name of your gifted barber"—London Fun.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

The Bad Lands.

"Give description of the Bad Lands in North Dakota, and supposed origin of their formation."—A. S., Port Angeles, Wash.

The Bad Lands, or Mauvaises Terres, in the vicinity of the Black Hills, are so called on account of their ruggedness. The locality was undoubtedly once a vast fresh water lake, which dated back in geological time to the beginning of the miocene period, and continuing through the pliocene. The barrenness now is due to the lack of rain, from which geologists infer that the Rocky Mountains were not yet elevated when the lake was in existence. Now they cut off the rain-bearing clouds from the West and Northwest.

Population of Countries.

O. G. L., Upper Aiton, Ill.: The population of the countries you name is as follows:

Great Britain and Ireland	24,490,884
France	38,517,975
Spain	17,550,216
German Empire	52,279,901
Russian Empire	129,211,113
Italy	29,009,750
Japan	41,089,940
Chinese Empire	402,680,000
United States (estimated, 1899)	75,380,000

We have not statistics of exports and imports of foreign countries.

Status of Cuba.

"A says that the resolution passed by both Houses of Congress and signed by the President in April, 1898, was a recognition of Cuban independence, but not a recognition of any form of government in Cuba. B says that a nation cannot recognize the independence of a nation without recognizing some government in that nation. Who is correct?"—W. E. S., Woodston, Kan.

A states the case correctly. The resolutions demanded the independence of Cuba, without recognizing any government of the island. B is manifestly wrong, for the thing he says can not be done was done as to Cuba by those resolutions.

Mormonism.

"Why is not Mormonism suppressed in the United States or Utah? Who would have the right to stop it?"—F. K., Gaza, Iowa.

No law, either state or national, can interfere with Mormonism as a religious belief. The only thing the law can prevent is the practice of polygamy. Congress has power to prohibit polygamy in the territories, the District of Columbia, and the colonies, so long as they are governed directly by Congress, but it has no power to legislate against it in states. That power belong to state state legislatures. It is a very difficult question as to how polygamy could be suppressed if the legislature of Utah should see fit to legalize it.

Joseph and Mary.

C. A. M., Dayton, Wash.: All that is known of Joseph, the reputed father of Jesus, is contained in the gospels. He was the son of Heli, and a just man, of the house and lineage of David. John 1: 45; Luke iii:23; Matthew 1:20; Luke ii:4. He lived at Nazareth, and Mary lived there too. Luke i:26, 27. He espoused Mary, the daughter and heir of his uncle Jacob, and before he took her home he received the angelic communication recorded in Matthew i:20. When Jesus was twelve years old, Joseph and Mary took him to Jerusalem to keep the Passover, and when they returned to Nazareth he continued to act as father to the child Jesus, and was reputed to be so in fact. Here our knowledge of Joseph ends. That he died before the crucifixion is tolerably certain by what is related in John xix:27, and perhaps Mark vi:3 may imply that he was then dead. But where, or how, or when he died no one knows.

Stalactites and Stalagmites.

"Please tell how stalactites and stalagmites are formed."—R. S., Patterson's Depot, W. Va.

They are only found in caves where the water which slowly percolates through the layers of rock above has lime dissolved in it. The water, loaded with lime, soakes through the roof of the cavern. Here a part of each drop evaporates, and a very thin pellicle of lime is left on the roof. This develops year by year into an icicle-like stalactite. The water which drops to the floor, in the same way, forms a stalagmite.

Suing the United States.

"Can the United States be sued, and why?"—W. S. S., Gallup, O.

No. No direct suit can be brought against the United States, either by a citizen or a state, without the authority of an act of Congress. Claims against the government, of course, may be brought before the court of claims, which was organized for that purpose. The reason the United States can not be sued is because the constitution does not authorize it. One must go to Congress for an act allowing him to bring suit in a specified case.

Battle of the Nile.

O. H. P., Prosperity, Ill.: Lord Nelson, in command of an English squadron, sailed from Gibraltar on May 9, 1798, to ascertain the design of a vast French squadron fitting out at Toulon. He missed the fleet, which sailed for Egypt with Bonaparte on board. He followed, and on August 1 reached the bay of Aboukir, where the French fleet lay in front of Alexandria. The battle began at 6:15 p. m., and kept up till daybreak. Only four French vessels escaped, and they lost more than 5,000 men. The English loss was 895. It was one of the most complete naval victories on record.

The Indians.

"What was the probable population of Indians in America at its discovery by Columbus?"—G. M. L., White Oak, W. Va.

It is a matter of the merest conjecture. Some have estimated the number as low as half a million, and estimates run from that figure upward to a million and a half. Probably a million is a fair estimate.

The G. O. P.

"Please give origin and meaning of the term G. O. P. in relation to the Republican party."—A. E. R., Detroit, Ill.

Republican stump speakers often refer to their organization as "the grand old party" of Lincoln, Grant, etc. The Democrats, in derision, have latterly used the phrase to "G. O. P." The Republicans accepted it, and use it quite as frequently as their opponents do.

The Bastile.

G. H. B., Indian Run, Pa.: The Bastile was originally a castle, built at Paris between the years 1370 and 1383. It was later used to confine political prisoners. At the beginning of the French Revolution, July 14, 1789, it was captured by the Paris mob and torn down. The key was given to Lafayette, who sent it to Washington. It is now hanging on the wall of the hall at Mt. Vernon, in a little glass case.

Hong Kong.

"Please tell me if Hong Kong is the name of a city, or is it the name of the island?"—E. B. W., Prospect, Ill.

Hong Kong is the name of the island; the city on it is named Victoria. See answer in the Question Bureau a few weeks ago.

Opening Reservations.

J. C., Oregon, Mo., and many others: So far no announcement has been made that we are aware of, as to the time of opening the Chickasaw reservation and the Kickapoo and Pottawattomie reservations in Kansas. The best way to do is to address a letter of inquiry to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., for such information.

The Philippines.

H. H. W., Blissfield, Mich.: There are over 2,000 islands of all sizes in the Philippines, ranging from mere rocks up to Luzon, the largest, with a little over 40,000 square miles—about the size of Ohio.

Prince Bismarck.

M. J. B., McEwen, Tenn.: Otto Eduard Leopold Bismarck-Schonhausen was born April 15, 1815, in the district of Magdeburg. His father was captain in the royal body guard of Prussia. Bismarck was district delegate of the nobility at the diet of Saxony in 1847. In 1849-50 he was a member of the second chamber of the Prussian diet. He afterwards served as secretary of legation. In August, 1851, he was appointed Prussian ambassador to the Germanic diet at Frankfurt, where he remained until 1859, when he was transferred to St. Petersburg, where he remained until 1862. He was the Prussian ambassador to Paris for a short time, and in September became Prime Minister of Prussia. He remained at the head of Prussian foreign affairs through the Franco-Prussian war, and the crowning of King William as Emperor Wilhelm I of Germany, when he was made Prince, with the title of chancellor of the German Empire. His religion was Lutheran, of course, that being the state church.

Paul Revere.

"Did Paul Revere take part in the battle of April 19, 1775?"—G. C. P., Ainger, O.

No. On Revere's "midnight ride" he barely escaped capture by some British officers, but he reached Lexington safely and delivered his message. With Dr. Samuel Prescott and Wm. Dawes, he pushed on to rouse the people of Concord and secure the safety of some military stores there. They awakened the minutemen on the route, but at Lincoln were stopped by a party of British officers. Prescott escaped by leaping a wall, and rode on to Concord, giving the alarm. Revere and Dawes were taken by their captors to Lexington, and then released.

The Census Next Year.

The Bureau has a shoal of letters enquiring about the census to be taken in June, 1900, and asking how to secure positions, especially as enumerators. On the 7th page of this issue is an official statement from Hon. Wm. R. Merriam, the Director of the Census, just appointed. Read that carefully.

The employes of the bureau will be as follows:

Fifty thousand enumerators of the census at graded pay.

Three hundred supervisors, salary $1,000 each or more.

Five chief statisticians, salary $3,000 each.

One chief clerk, one disbursing clerk, one geographer, salary $2,500 each.

Five expert chiefs of division and two stenographers, salary $2,000 each.

Ten clerks of class four, salary $1,700.

Fifteen clerks of class three, salary $1,500.

Twenty clerks of class two, salary $1,300.

Three thousand clerks of class one, and clerks, copyists, computers and skilled laborers with salaries of from $900 to $1,000 each.

CLERKSHIPS.

The rush now is to secure clerkships. It will be noted that Director Merriam says:

"Until the schedules come back to the office from the enumerators in July, 1900 there will be no clerks wanted save such a small skeleton force as will be needed to make out the correspondence and office work preliminary to the taking of the census. When the schedules come back there will be a large force of employes appointed.

"All applications for office will receive consideration and a large number already have been received and placed on file.

"While the impression has gone abroad that the census is to be a refuge for incompetency, the truth and the actual facts are that all applicants will be subjected to examination before appointment, which will be as rigid as the examination s before the civil service commission. No political influence will be sufficient to put an employe on the census pay rolls of whose competency to do the work to be assigned him the director is not satisfied in advance. And furthermore if any employe is found to be incompetent on trial, such employe will be discharged regardless of his or her political backing."

SUPERVISORS.

The new census act provides that the director of the census shall, six months before the enumeration begins (which means by next December) "designate the number of supervisors of census to be appointed within each state and territory, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and the Hawaiian Islands, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Provided, that the whole number of such supervisors shall not exceed 300. And provided further, that wherever practicable and desirable, the boundaries of the supervisors' districts shall conform to the boundaries of Congressional districts."

ENUMERATORS.

The supervisor of each district is to employ the enumerators, with the consent of the directors of the census. He will appoint one or more for each subdivision, as may be needed, who must reside within the subdivision to which appointed. The subdivision assigned to one enumerator shall not contain over 4,000 people.

The enumerators are to be paid as follows: Not less than 2 nor more than 3 cents for each living inhabitant and for each death reported; not less than 15 nor more than 20 cents for each farm; and not less than 20 nor more than 30 cents for each industrial establishment. In subdivisions where the director of the census shall deem the above compensation insufficient, he may fix a per diem rate of not less than $3 nor more than $6 per day of ten hours' actual work. No mileage or traveling expenses will be granted unless in very exceptional cases. The enumerators will not require an examination.

A great many have written asking how to get positions as enumerators. A man who has so little acquaintance with practical politics as to ask that question is hardly likely to get a place, though he may. Nothing can be done, of course, until the supervisor in your district is appointed next December, and confirmed by the Senate. Meanwhile get the endorsement of your Congressman, if he be a Republican. If he is not, then of one of your United States Senators, if he be a Republican. If neither is, then get the endorsement of the Republican county committee of your county, of the Congressional committee for you district, and get up a petition asking your appointment, and have it signed by all the prominent Republicans you can get. You can do all this immediately. And don't write to us asking anything more about it. This ends the census business for the bureau.

Miscellaneous.

M. L. K., Titusville, Pa.: Never heard of it.

G. L. S., Weston, Ill.: We know of no such place.

M. M., Detroit, Mich.: We have not a copy of the poem.

L. B., Quincy, Ill.: No.

M. S. I., Halstead, Kan.: We are sorry to say we do not know.

W. H. M., Compensation, Tenn.: We are unable to give the process.

B. W., Wheeler, N. Y.: Apply to the master mechanic of the railroad.

R. S. Y., London Mills, Ill.: Excuse us. We don't keep track of prizefighting information.

H. C. L., Greentown, Ind.: No such bill was passed by Congress at its recent session.

L. S., Kyle's Corners, O.: We are sorry to say we are without data to give satisfactory answer.

D. F. P., Ontario, Ore.: There are no national holidays. All of them are made by state laws, not by Congress.

Harrison L. Garner will please send his postoffice address, as required by the rules, and repeat his question.

Reader, Holly, Wash.: The engagement ring is worn on the third finger of the left hand, same as the wedding ring.

G. S. Ottumwa, Iowa: Admiral Dewey was born in Montpelier, Vt., in 1838, but we do not know month and day.

Debater, Sherman, N. Y.: For lack of space we are compelled to decline all questions asking points for debates.

W. W. P., Ellettsville, Ind.: Good cements for mending glass are sold by druggists—better and cheaper than you could make for yourself.

J. A. W., Moorefield, O.: Kipling's "Truce of the Bear" was printed in the Weekly Blade of October 27, last. We can not reprint.

L. B. S., Colorado: You can, by hard work, learn to read German without a teacher, but you can not learn to speak it without his aid.

M. T. G., Johnsonburg, Pa., asks for some way "to prevent windows from sweating or freezing over." Who can give an effective method?

F. J. L., Winona, Wash.: The name is Ridpath, not Redpath. Read the rules above. They forbid the giving of addresses, even if we knew it in this case—which we do not.

W. F. G., Dana, N. C.: You ask for "the difference in the price of agricultural products and manufactured articles." What difference do you mean? Your question is too indefinite.

H. P., Woodburn, Iowa: The salary of the President was originally $5,000. In 1855 it was raised to $10,000, in 1873 it was raised to $10,000, and in 1874 it was reduced to $8,000, the present figure.

B. B. P., Bakersfield, Mo.: Your friend is evidently joking you. Garfield never was a Democrat, never made a Democratic speech, and never was in Georgia except as an officer in the Union army.

J. L. D. L., Lowland, Tenn.: The pearl oyster in found only in tropical seas, chiefly in the East Indies. Its pearls are large and far more brilliant in luster than the little pearls sometimes found in mussels.

J. W. W., Manchester, Mich.: Ever since the civil war, any one who was engaged in the war on the Confederate side could not act as a juror in the United States courts. This disability has been taken away by the change in the law to which you refer.

J. A. M., Thayer, Iowa: The government is not buying any silver bullion now, because there is no law to authorize it. It has a large lot, however, bought under the Sherman law; and this is coined into silver dollars as needed to redeem the notes issued under that law. The law itself provides for this.

J. E. H., True, W. Va.: In Ohio, colored children attend the same schools, in the same room, taught by the same teachers as white children, and there is no trouble whatever over it. It has been so for years. School trustees are allowed to establish separate schools where the number of colored children is large enough to warrant it, but these rules they are too few to go to that needless expense.

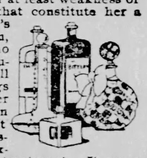
A. B., East Union, Minn.: The word majority has several meanings. One is, "more than half." The greater part, another is, "the number by which one exceeds the other." This latter is the sense in which it is always used in expressing a vote. The article on 4th page of Weekly Blade of Feb. 23, stating that the peace treaty had a majority, is strictly correct, and in accord with universal usage in speaking of a vote.

If I. A. P., 914 Iowa ave., will send her postoffice and state, we will take pleasure in answering any one of the three questions she propounds. Probably the questions were inclosed in a letter to the business office; but the editor of the Question Bureau has nothing to go by in such cases. He sees nothing but the portion of letter containing the query. He is directed not to answer queries unless name and full postoffice address accompany them, and he obeys orders.

B. R., Conger, Mich.: The Emperor Wilhelm of Germany was born on Jan. 27, 1859. Queen Victoria was born on May 24, 1819. Primrose Day in England is the anniversary of the death of Disraeli—April 19. Magna Charta was granted by King John on June 15, 1215. The Society of the Cincinnati was formed in 1783. Manila surrendered on August 13, 1898. The reason we decline to answer lists of queries is that we have not room for such lists, and that some one will be try to answer as many individuals as possible. Under no circumstances can we undertake to answer by mail.

Women Wrecks. Every once in a while the newspapers tell of some once beautiful woman who has been consigned to an asylum, because physical weakness drove her to seek temporary strength in the alcholic mixtures that are found on many women's toilet tables.

The story is an old, but ever-new one. A woman finds herself suffering from weakness, nervousness, despondency and irritability. She cannot divine the cause, and her family physician seems equally at loss. A friend who suffers in the same way tells her that a wee drop of cologue, brandy drops, ale, beer, "malt-extracts" or other stimulant will give temporary relief. And that is the beginning that ends in a madhouse. The woman who suffers from the symptoms described may safely infer that there exists disease or at least weakness of the delicate organs that constitute her a woman. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which contains no alcohol or other stimulant to inebriate, will promptly put things right, and make her strong and healthy in a womanly way. It does away with necessity for obnoxious examinations and local treatment. It cures in the privacy of the home. It gives vigor and virility to the organs upon which depends the perpetuation of the human race.



Mrs. H. A. Alsbrook, of Austin, Lonoke Co., Ark., writes: "After five months of great suffering I write this for the benefit of other sufferers from the same affliction. I doctored with our family physician without any good result, so my husband urged me to try Dr. Pierce's medicines—which I did, with wonderful results. I am completely cured. I took four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, four of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and two vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets.'"

Constipation kills slowly. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure quickly.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

Beautiful and chaste and noble in every word and thought are The Letters of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett, now given to the world by their son —love-letters in the truest sense of the word, which no one can read without being moved to even deeper feelings of affection and reverence than those already entertained for these two writers in whom burned the fires of genius.

At first thought it seemed to me a profanation to thus betray the innermost feelings of this man and this woman, written only each for the other, but reading them, no shadow of regret lingers to destroy the pleasure. These two volumes contain all save one of the letters that ever passed between Mr. Browning and Miss Barrett, and extend over the period fram January, 1845, to September, 1846, less than two years. After their marriage they were never separated. Their son says that his only alternative was to destroy or publish them, and he accepted the responsibility of the latter course. "Ever since my mother's death," he writes, "these letters were kept by my father in a certain inlaid box, into which they exactly fitted, and where they have always rested, letter beside letter, each in its consecutive order and numbered on the envelope by his own hand. My father destroyed all the rest of his correspondence, and not long before his death he said, referring to these letters: 'There they are; do with them as you please when I am dead and gone.'"

The volumes come from Harper & Brothers.

Simple, pretty stories told in Emile Zola's best style are those collected in a volume with the title, Stories for Ninon. "They are," says the author in his address to Ninon in the beginning, "unfettered narratives of our young days, which I related to you out in the country in my dear Province, and to which you listened with attentive ear, whilst vaguely following with your eyes the great blue lines of the distant hills."

He writes of the fields, of the sad old rocks, and the mountains where his mind, in all the freshness of its fifteen summers, dreamed its first dreams. He relates the tales of the boy and girl love-making, using the pretty language for which, when he chooses, he has such a gift. The names of some of these stories are the following: Semplice; The Ball Program; She Who Loves Me; The Love Fairy; Blood; The Thieves and the Ass; Sister of the Poor; The Strawberries; The Fast; My Neighbor Jacques; Lill, and others. Geo. H. Richmond & Son are the publishers.

If Tam O'Shanter'd Had a Wheel, is the title of a volume of poems and sketches by Grace Duffie Boylan which is published by E. R. Herrick & company, New York. The poems are pretty in construction and sentiment, the latter referring to those things which each day brings close to the heart. Among the prettiest are A New Woman; Ant Wilhelmina; If It Is True, and Mother's Birthday.

People who enjoy the humorous side of life viewed from the Irish standpoint, will be sure to gather great amusement from the little volume brought out by Doubleday & McClure company, New York. It is entitled Through the Turf Smoke and the legend below upon the page is The Love, Lore and Laughter of Old Ireland, by Seumas Macmanus, whose pseudonym is "Mac."

These very clever stories consist of humorous sketches of peasant life and their folk-lore, but it is a humor intermingled with pathos and tragedy. The scenes are laid in Donegal, where, as the author says, the people, for a niggard living, "strive with a surly sea and wrestle with a stubborn soil; they are poor as paupers and hospitable as millionaires."

The eleventh volume of the biographical edition of the works of William Makepeace Thackeray, issued by the Harpers, is entitled The Adventures of Philip. In Mrs. Ritchie's introduction she tells a great deal about The Cornhill Magazine, which, she says, was first planned and talked of in the spring of 1859. Thackeray, who was to be the editor, named it, saying that the title chosen "has a sound of jollity and abundance about it."

Of course the Cornhill was a success in a literary sense though not financially. With Mr. Thackeray as editor, and representing the doing and thinking of the action and philosophy of the time of Tennyson, Ruskin, Mrs. Browning, Swinburne, Lord Lytton, Owen Meredith, Monckton Milnes, George Lewis, Matthew Arnold, George Eliot, Charles Reade, Wilkie Collins and others equally well known, how could it have failed to win favor.

The Adventures of Philip was finished May 3, 1862. Mrs. Ritchie says that "it did not have the success it deserved. To me it seems to contain some of the wisest and most beautiful things my father ever wrote."

In the Reveries of a Widow, Teresa Dean has told a story of the life of a woman who has had great sorrow, deep experience, and great happiness, ending in tragic story. It is told in the first person and follows the changes in thought and feeling of a woman who can love and trust with her whole heart, can be deceived by one whom she has honored, and yet who does not in reality ever become bitter below the surface.

There is much wordly-wise wisdom in these fascinating pages, and something more and better as well. The reader follows the changes in her feelings towards Jack with the most intense interest; and also her discussions of the different points of view of the man and the woman when judging of some action affecting their relations to each other. The reader, if a woman, will understand and enjoy some paragraphs which will be Greek to her brother. At the same time there is nothing especially provocative of high thought or inspiration in the pages. The Town Topics Publishing Co., New York.

In a volume with the rather peculiar title of Short Rations, published by the Harpers, is collected a series of sketches of American army life at West Point and in garrison in a fort on the Minnesota plains, by Williston Fish.

The first half dozen sketches are devoted to a description of social life at the National Military Academy. Some of the pictures presented are not exceedingly fascinating, presenting, as they do, jealousies and vindictive feelings among those brought into such close communication. Then the scene shifts to Fort Snelling in Minnesota, and the stories show army life there.

Lost Prince Almon, by Louis Pendleton, is the story of the flight of a beautiful boy, the last prince of the House of Judah, from his enemies, the servants of the queen, who had usurped the throne which was his heritage. He escapes safely, but after meeting many dangers, from which he, at last, is saved by the hand of God in Jerusalem. The story is very simply but prettily told, especially that part regarding the overcoming of the lion by his faith as a fearless child.

The volume is brought out by The Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia.

When Cupid Calls is the title of a pretty volume of verse by Tom Hall, the author of When Love Laughs, which is published by E. R. Herrick & Co., New York. The greater part of the verses were originally printed in Truth, and won popularity in their fugitive form. They are light, tasteful and airy, having for their subjects what are familiar and belonging more to the surface of life than to the deeper things. Each page has a border design, two colors alternating throughout the book, and numerous illustrations. It is also very prettily bound. The decorations are by Blanche McManus.

Books Received.

The Rapin. By Henry de Vere Stacpoole. Henry Holt & Co., New York. $1.25.

The Wind-Jammers. By T. Jenkins Haines. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 1.25.

Miss Nume of Japan. By Onoto Watanna. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago. $1.25.

Wedlock. By John Strange Winter. R. F. Fenno & Co., New York. 75 cents.

From Doubleday & McClure Co.: McTeague. By Frank Norris. 1.50.

Rachel. By Jane H. Finlander. $1.25.

Two Meg o' Mendip. By Walter Raymond. $1.25.

A Hungarian Nabob. By Dr. Maurus Jokai. $1.50.

From Geo. T. Angell, 19 Milk street, Boston:

For Pity's Sake. By Sarah Nelson Carter and Autobiographical Sketches and Personal Recollections. By George T. Angell.

WHEN TO SHAKE HANDS.

Here are some simple rules for a hostess to observe in the matter of shaking hands:

A hostess should shake hands with every guest who comes to her house, whether her own friend or the friend of her friend, both on arrival and departure.

A young girl introduced to an older woman should await the action of the elder, who, if kindly disposed, will shake hands.

Any man presented to a woman, unless he is decidedly elderly or distinguished, must wait for her to make a movement toward shaking hands, and when one woman presents to another the man accompanying her, it is the duty of friendship, as well as hospitality for the man to be met with a cordial handshake.

Ordinarily, however, women are not supposed to shake hands with men when they are presented to them. This holds good even at a dinner party, where a woman for the first time meets the man who is to take her in to dinner.—New York Herald.

Progressive.

"This army scandal appears to be going from bad to worse."

"That's so. I didn't think there could be anything more objectionable than General Eagan's beef till I heard his language."—Washington Star.

An Anti-Expansionist.

"Gol," said the engineer as the boiler blew up and started him in a like direction, "gol darn this sudden expansion, I say."—Indianapolis Journal.

30 Days' Trial

The marvellous power exerted by my Electric Belt and Appliances, induces me to offer it to suffering men on 30 Days' Trial, so certain am I that it will cure and that you will gladly pay for the use of it. To men who have battered their stomachs with drugs I want them to exercise their judgement and consider that there is but a trifling risk in my offer. To men seen carried past life and force into whatever it may be. The Current, which I can regulate by my New Electric Appliances gives instant relief and never fails to cure Inflammation, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles, Lame Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, Nervousness, Lack of Vitality, Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Undevelopment and Lost Vitality. You have not had to take it from me. You can pay when cured. Send for my book, sent free, sealed.

WEAR IT FOR 30 DAYS

then if you are satisfied with results, pay me what you think it is worth, or what you have agreed to, or if not satisfied, you decide it is best to send it to you ON TRIAL. Write to-day for Illustrated Pamphlet, with references and sworn testimonials. Send free in plain sealed envelope.

PROF. A. CHRYSTAL, Inventor,
346 Postoffice Block, Marshall, Mich.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Induration of Udder.

Mrs. T. J. M., Kansas: Your Durham cow seems to be affected with garget. Give her a full pound of Epsom salts in three pints of warm water. After this operates, give her in drinking water 1 of pulverized saltpetre once a day for three days. Bathe the udder in the evening with water as warm as the hand will bear. Keep this up for about five days, drying well after each application and rubbing this in over the lumps: Four ozs. glycerine and 1 drachm iodide of potassium. Rub in with gentle friction of the hand. Give only cut feed or scalded bran for two weeks. Wash the abrasions in the udder with burnt alum and water. If the teats are close inject into them a teaspoonful of saleratus, stirred in a half pint of tepid water. The poke root is an old and favorite remedy for garget if used in its earliest stages.

Has Difficulty in Breathing.

C. H. F., Kansas: You should examine the nostrils of the two-year-old colt. There may be a polypus in the nose that should be removed. For this purpose a thin wire may be doubled and passed through a piece of elderberry limb from which the pith has been removed. Or a hole may be bored into a piece of wood not more than an inch in diameter, with a gimlet. The doubled wire will form a loop. Pass the stick up the nostril over the growth and get the loop over the growth in the nose, and pull the wire quickly. This will cut the growth away. Afterwards wash the part with a small swat, dipped in burnt alum water. If the colt is troubled with thick wind, little can be done, as the trouble is in the bronchial tubes. It may be relieved by mixing wood tar and brown sugar, equal quantities, and putting a tablespoonful on the back of the tongue with a wooden paddle every other day for a week.

Milk Looks Like Cream.

S. H. C., Oregon: An analyzation of your cow's milk will show that it is not as rich as you suppose, which is the reason it does not make much butter. As she is a stripper, her milk will very likely churn all right if you give her 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre once a day for three days in her drinking water, followed once a day with 1 oz. hyposulphite of soda on a bran mash or cut feed for two weeks. In churning, it may be necessary to keep up a regular motion for half an hour. As soon as the particles of butter are formed use a little cold water in the churn as it may be of too high a temperature to cause perfect unity of the butter.

Eruption on Leg—Leg Swells.

O. C. A., Wisconsin: Give your horse, five-year-old, 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre once a day in drinking water for three days. Give bran mashes freely until the bowels work naturally. For the eruptions on the leg, poultice the part for an hour, keeping the poultice warm, then wipe the leg dry with a soft cloth and apply wheat flour, 3 parts; pulverized alum, 2 parts, and rosin, 2 parts. Let this remain for a day. Rub off with a soft cloth and re-apply. Keep this up until the parts are healed. Give gentle exercise daily, and see to it that the horse does not get his legs wet, or in muddy water.

Sweeny—Blood Spavin.

F. Y., Indiana:—A good remedy for sweeny is give the animal absolute rest, bathe the shoulder with warm water, as warm as the hand will bear, in which a handful of salt is stirred to the quart. Keep this up for four or five days, twice a day, drying well after each application and rubbing with hand friction. After this rub a little of blue mass into the shoulder joint and for about three inches around it: Bin-iodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 1 oz. Apply in the evening; wash off in the morning with warm water and soap, and apply again after wiping the part dry. Apply this for about five days, and then heal with unsalted lard. You should be sure that the lameness is in the shoulder. If the leg drags with the toe on the ground, the lameness is in the shoulder. If not, it may be in the tendon of the leg, or it may result from corns. Most cases of lameness in front may be traced to corns. These are found on the sensitive sole, in the triangular space between the bars and the wall, at the heel. Blood spavin is an over-secretion of joint oil in the hock joint, which causes a distention of the sapsular ligament, or bursa. Blood spavin occurs on the front and inside of the joint, soft and puffy. It seldom does harm. The animal must have a month's rest, if possible. Bathe the part twice a day for a week with cold vinegar, in which a handful of salt and half a pint of whisky is stirred. Before each application rub the part with the hand for a few minutes. If the animal is lame after above treatment make an application of the bin-iodine of mercury and lard. Blood spavin is liable to return.

Hip Sweeny.

A. H., Alabama: Yes, there is such a thing as hip sweeny, or atrophy. This may result from injury to the muscles by a strain or fall. You must be certain that the seat of lameness is around the hip joint. It is more likely to be in the foot or tendons of the leg. Atrophy of the hip should be treated with a blister. Take of red iodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 2 ozs. Rub a little of this in once a day for five days. It should be washed off before each application with warm water and soap. The mule should have a rest for three or four weeks.

To Increase Growth of Hoof.

E. G. C., Missouri: The growth of a new hoof is a slow process. About the best thing you can do will be to take of wood tar 3 parts, and sheeps' tallow 1 part. Melt them together, and apply. If there is a broken part that does not look healthy, wash the foot before applying the tar and tallow, with a solution of chloride of zinc 1 drachm, water 1 pint. The foot should be kept free from sand or mud.

To Bud and Graft.

Mrs. C. W. R., Missouri: In budding procure a well-ripened bud from the branch of a tree, leaving half an inch of the leaf attached. Make a cut in the bark transversely, and from the middle of this make another cut downward with a sharp knife. The cut is now T-shaped. The bud must be perfectly fresh. Insert the knife a little more than half an inch below the bud or eye, force it into the wood, drawing it under the bud, and cut the piece off across the shoot. Then immediately let that part of the wood which was cut off with the bud be separated from it, which may be readily done with the knife by placing the point of it between the bark and wood at one end, and, holding the bark in one hand, pull off the wood part with the other which will readily come from the bark if the tree from which it was taken be in vigorous condition. Examine the bark to be certain that the bud remains perfect. If there is no hole in it, let it be immediately inserted in the stock, which is done by raising with the handle of your knife the bark of the stock downward on each side from the cross-cut and thrusting the bud between the bark and the wood, applying it as closely as possible. As soon as the bud is put in its place, bind it securely with bass or strong muslin, beginning a little below the cut and proceeding upward until you are above the crescent, taking care that the eye of the bud is not touched but just so that the bud may be seen through the wrapping. Examine stocks after eight or ten days. If united the bark fresh. Then the bandages may be taken off. If the buds look decayed bud in another place. There are several methods of grafting—cleft, side, splice or whip, saddle, root and approach. In cleft grafting, stocks from one to two inches in diameter are generally selected, saw the stock off carefully when the limb is free from knots and pare smooth.

With a knife split down the stock through center to the depth of about two inches, and insert a chisel to keep it open for the reception of the scion, which must be prepared in the form of a wedge, with one or two buds on the upper part. Insert carefully, so that the inner bark of the scion and the stock may both exactly meet. Large stocks require two scions, one on each side. When done, tie them firmly together with bass or strong muslin, and cover the grafted part with grafting wax, which is made by melting equal parts of rosin, beeswax and tallow together. If too hard re-melt, and add more tallow. If too soft, add more rosin. In side grafting, two methods are practiced. The one is: Prepare scion same as for splice grafting. Cut a slit in the wood on the side of the stock cut sloping, the scion then being adjusted as carefully as possible, it must be bound on and covered with wax. The other method is to cut the scion sloping. A cross cut is to be made in the side of the tree, on the top of a perpendicular slit. The bark of a tree above the cross cut must be pared down slanting to the wood, and the bark raised as in budding. Insert scion, bind fast and cover with wax. Whip grafting is practiced on small stocks. Scion and stock should be of equal size. The scion should consist of young wood of the former year's growth, cut to the length of about four inches. This and the stock are to be cut sloping for an inch or more, and tongued. Tonguing consists in cutting a slit in the middle of the slope of the stock downward, and a corresponding slit in the scion upward. Both are now to be joined, so that one of the sides, if not both, shall perfectly coincide and then securely bound with bass matting and covered with grafting wax. As soon as the scion and stock are completely united, the binding may be removed. This will give you an idea of how the different methods are practiced.

Limber Legged Lambs.

M. A. M., South Carolina: Your lambs have a disease known as the trembles. Stewart says that when first attacked bleed from the facial vein. After the animal has passed this stage, do not bleed but give warm milk or gruel sweetened, followed by a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia or one scruple of carbonite of ammonia mixed with gum water or cold linseed oil. If the bowels are constipated, a dose of linseed oil should be given. On recovery improve the food.

Mare Lame.

C. H., Michigan: It would be impossible for the editor to give a remedy for your mare, as he never saw the lame both in front and behind with no point of lameness certainly located. If she dips her head a little while in motion, the lameness is very likely in her shoulder. If she points her forefoot in front of its fellow, the lameness is likely to be in the leg. Little or no lameness at first, but increased on motion points to disease of the knee joint, splint or side bones. If she seems to be sore all over, it is rheumatism. All the editor can do, without personal examination, is to aid you in finding the seat of lameness. You are advised, as there is a little stockiness to give the mare 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre once a day for three days, in drinking water. Stand the mare in a tub of water aswarm as the hand will bear, for half an hour a day for three days, rubbing the part thoroughly dry afterward. Examine forefeet as directed above, and which, see answer to inquiry in this issue. Bathe the shoulder with warm vinegar and salt, a handful of the latter to the quart. Also bathe forelegs from knee to fetlock. Feel the knees to learn if they are tender. If you can certainly locate the seat of lameness, the editor will tell you what to do.

Seems to Be Getting Heaves.

J. G. C., Iowa: Give a pint of saw linseed oil. After this, go to a drug store and get a solution of arsenic in hydrochloric acid (liquid arsenic). Each ounce of the solution contains 4½ grains of arsenic. Give a tablespoonful, mixed with bran and oats three times a day for about two weeks; then twice a day for about two weeks longer; then once a day for three weeks. Look carefully after the diet. Give no clover hay or bulky food. Be careful about giving a great quantity of water at a time. If the bowels become constipated, feed freely of bran mashes until they work regularly. In feeding hay, sprinkle a little water on it; also when you feed oats, to keep the dust down.

Peach Trees Crack Open.

J. T. L., North Carolina: The reason your peach trees crack open and the bark falls off is attributed by many growers to the unequal temperature. The sun in winter-time will strike one side of the tree while the other is in the shade. Sudden hard freezing will crack the bark. Will some part of The Farmstead who has had experience with trees cracking, give J. T. L. full particulars.

Lame in Left Hind Leg.

W. McC., Kansas: How does the horse stand? With hind foot "knuckling over," leg in front of its fellow, or hind foot brought well forward under the belly? The editor cannot tell you at what point the lameness is located. Examine the foot, hock and stifle carefully. If there is heat or tenderness, you have located the affected part. Find the seat of lameness, and you will be told what to do. In writing about lameness, always say how the horse acts in motion or when standing at rest.

Colt Lame in Stifle Joints.

C. A., Illinois: The muscles around the joints in colts will weaken at times so that a loose motion may be heard. The colt usually grows out of the trouble, if aided a little. Bathe the part once a day with warm vinegar and salt—a handful of salt to a quart of vinegar. Afterward rub dry. Hand friction around the joint will be beneficial. The vinegar and salt may be used for a full week. The strengthening of the part will be slow.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Vinegar from Maple Tree Sap.

Editor Blade Farmstead: In regard to making vinegar from maple tree sap, my way is to boil about six barrels to one. Place in open barrel with a good close cloth over the open end. It will become thick and ropy in the course of a week or so, but will get all right if the barrel is kept in a warm place. The vinegar is better if made cider. E. Brunner, New Texas, Pennsylvania.

Editor Blade Farmstead: Tell C. P., O. T., the way to make vinegar from maple tree sap (sugar maple) is simply to reduce it one-half by boiling, or two gallons to one. Then serve it rather as cider vinegar. Put the barrel in a warm place where the sun cannot strike it. Insert a bur b

Calmage's Sermon.

KING OF THE HUNS.

Baleful Character of a Conqueror of Olden Times.

The contrast between a life of selfishness and a life of kindness is set forth by Dr. Talmage while discoursing upon the baleful character of a conqueror of olden time. Text, Rev. viii., 10, 11: "There fell a great star from heaven, burning as it were a lamp, and it fell upon the third part of the rivers, and upon the fountains of waters; and the name of the star is called Wormwood."

Patrick and Lowth, Thomas Scott, Matthew Henry, Albert Barnes, and some other commentators say that the star Wormwood of my text was a type of Attila, King of the Huns. He was so called because he was brilliant as a star, and, like wormwood, he embittered everything he touched. We have studied the Star of Bethlehem, and the morning star of Revelation, and the star of peace, but my subject calls us to gaze at the star Wormwood, and my theme might be called brilliant bitterness.

A more extraordinary character history does not furnish than this man Attila, King of the Huns. The story goes that one day a wounded heifer came limping along through the fields, and a herdsman followed its bloody track on the grass to see where the heifer was wounded, and went back, further and further, until he came to a sword fast in the earth, the point downward as though it had dropped from the heavens, and against the edges of this sword the heifer had been cut. The herdsman pulled up that sword and presented it to Attila. Attila said that sword must have dropped from the heavens from the grasp of the god Mars, and its being given him meant that Attila should conquer and govern the whole earth. Other mighty men have been delighted at being called liberators, or the merciful, or the good, but Attila called himself, and demanded that others call him "The Scourge of God."

At the head of seven hundred thousand troops, mounted on Cappadocian horses, he swept everything, from the Adriatic to the Black Sea. He put his iron heel on Macedonia and Greece and Thrace. He made Milan and Pavia and Padua and Verona beg for mercy, which he bestowed not. The Byzantine castles, to meet his ruinous levy, put up at auction massive silver tables and vases of solid gold. When a city was captured by him the inhabitants were brought out and put into three classes: The first class, those who could bear arms, must immediately enlist under Attila or be butchered; the second class, the beautiful women, were made captives to the Huns; the third class, the aged men and women, were robbed of everything and left to go back to the city to pay a heavy tax.

It was a common saying that the grass never grew where the hoof of Attila's horse had trod. His armies reddened the waters of the Seine and the Moselle and the Rhine with carnage, and fought on the Catalonian plains the fiercest battle since the world stood—300,000 dead left on the field. On and on until all those who could not oppose him with arms lay prostrate on their faces in prayer; then a cloud of dust was seen in the distance and a bishop cried, "It is the aid of God;" and all the people took up the cry, "It is the aid of God." As the cloud of dust was blown aside, the banners of reinforcing armies marched in to help against Attila, "the Scourge of God." The most unimportant occurrences he used as a supernatural resource. After three months of failure to capture the city of Aquileia, when his army had given up the siege, the flight of a stork and her young from the tower of the city was taken by him as a sign that he was to capture the city; and his army, inspired with the same occurrence, resumed the siege and took the walls at a point from which the stork had emerged. So brilliant was the conqueror in attire that his enemies could not look at him but shaded their eyes or turned their heads.

Slain on the evening of his marriage by his bride, Ildico, who was hired for the assassination, his followers bewailed him, not with tears, but with blood, cutting themselves with knives and lances. He was put into three coffins, the first of iron, the second of silver and the third of gold. He was buried by night, and into his grave were poured the vases, valuable coins and precious stones, amounting to the wealth of a kingdom. The grave diggers and all those who assisted at the burial were massacred, so that it would never be known where so much wealth was entombed.

The Roman empire conquered the world, but Attila conquered the Roman empire. He was right in calling himself a scourge, but instead of being "the Scourge of God," he was the scourge of hell.

Because of his brilliancy and bitterness the commentators might well have supposed him to be the star Wormwood of the text. As the regions be devastated were parts most opulent with fountains and streams and rivers, you see how graphic my text is: "There fell a great star from heaven, burning as it were a lamp, and it fell upon the third part of the rivers, and upon the fountains of waters; and the name of the star is called Wormwood."

Have you ever thought how many embittered lives there are all about us, misanthropic, morbid, acid, saturnine? The European plant from which wormwood is extracted, artemisia absinthium, is a perennial plant, and all the year round it is ready to exude its oil. And in many human lives there is a perennial distillation of acid experiences. Yes, there are some whose whole work is to shed a baleful influence on others. There are Attilas of the home, Attilas of the social circle, Attilas of the church, Attilas of the state, and one-third of the waters of all the world, if not two-thirds of the waters are poisoned by the falling of the star Wormwood. It is not compliment to human nature that most men, as soon as they get great power, become overbearing. The more power men have the better if their power be used for good. The less power men have the better if they use it for evil.

Birds circle round and round and round before they swoop upon that which they are aiming for. And if my discourse so far has been swinging round and round, this moment it drops straight on your heart and asks the question, Is your life a benediction to others or an embitterment, a blessing or a curse, a balsam or a wormwood? Some of you, I know, are morning stars, and you are making the dawning life of your children bright with gracious influences, and you are beaming upon all the opening enterprises of philanthropy and Christian endeavor, and you are heralds of that day of gospelization which will yet flood all the mountains and valleys of our sin-accursed earth. Hail, morning star! Keep on shining with encouragement and Christian hope!

Some of you are evening stars, and you are cheering the last days of old people, and though a cloud sometimes comes over you through the querulousness or unreasonableness of your aged father and mother, it is only for a moment, and the star soon comes out clear again and is seen from all the balconies of the neighborhood. The old people will forgive your shortcomings, for they themselves several times lost their patience with you when you were young, and perhaps whipped you when you did not deserve it. Hail, evening star! Hang on the darkening sky your diamond coronet. But are any of you the star Wormwood? Do you scold and growl from the thrones paternal or maternal? Are your children everlastingly pecked at? Are you always crying "Hush!" to the cheery voices and swift feet, and to the laughter which occasionally trickles through at wrong times, and is suppressed by them until they can hold it no longer, and all the barriers burst into unlimited guffaw and cachinnation, as in high weather, the water has trickled through a slight opening in the mill dam, but afterwards makes wider and wider breach until it carries all before it with irresistible freshet? Do not be too much offended at the noise your children now make. It will be still enough when one of them is dead. Then you would give your right hand to hear one shout from the silent voice or one step from the still foot. You will not any of you have to wait very long before your house is stiller than you want it. Alas, that there are so many homes not known to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, where children are whacked and cuffed and ear-pulled, and senselessly called to order, and answered sharply and suppressed, until it is a wonder that under such processes they do not all turn out nana sahibs.

What is your influence upon the neighborhood, the town, or the city of your residence? I will suppose that you are a Star of Wit. What kind of rays do you shoot forth? Do you use that splendid faculty to irradiate the world or to rankle it? I bless all the apostolic college of humorists. The man that makes me laugh is my benefactor. I do not thank anybody to make me cry. I can do that without any assistance. We all cry enough and have enough to cry about. God bless all skillful punsters, all repartecists, all propounders of ingenious conundrums, and those who by mirthful surprise use the unusual juxtaposition of words. Thomas Hood and Charles Dickens and Sydney Smith had a divine mission, and so have their successors in these times. They stir into the acid beverage of life the saccharine. They make the cup of earthly existence, which is sometimes stale, effervesce and bubble. They placate animosities. They foster longevity. They slay follies and absurdities which all the sermons of the pulpit cannot reach. But what use are you making of your wit? Is it besmirched with profanity and uncleanliness? Do you employ it in amusement at physical defects for which the victims are not responsible? Are your powers of mimicry used to put religion in contempt? Is it a bunch of nettlesome invective? Is it a bolt of unjust scorn? Is it fun at others' misfortune? Is it glee at their disappointment and defeat? Is it bitterness put drop by drop into a cup? Is it like the squeezing of Artemisia absinthium into a draught already distastefully pungent? Then you are the star Wormwood. Yours is the fun of a rattlesnake trying how well it can sting. It is the fun of a hawk trying how quick it can strike out the eye of a dove.

But I will change this, and suppose you are a star of Worldly Prosperity. Then you have large opportunity. You can encourage that artist by buying his pictures. You can improve the fields, the stables, the highway, by introducing higher style of fowl and horse and cow and sheep. You can bless the world with pomological achievement in the orchard. You can advance arboriculture and arrest the deathful destruction of the American forests. You can put a piece of sculpture into the niche of that public academy. You can endow a college. You can stocking a thousand bare feet from the winter frost. You can build a church You can put a missionary of Christ on that foreign shore. You can help a world. A rich man with his heart right—can you tell me how much good a James Lenox or a George Peabody or a Peter Cooper or a William E. Dodge did while living, or is doing now that he is dead? There is not a city, town, or neighborhood that has not glorious specimens of consecrated wealth.

But suppose you grind the face of the poor. Suppose, when a man's wages are due, you make him wait for them because he cannot help himself. Suppose that, because his family is sick and he has had extra expenses, he should positively ask you to raise his wages for this year, and you roughly tell him if he wants a better place to go and get it. Suppose, by your manner, you act as though he were nothing, and you were everything. Suppose you are selfish and overbearing all the time. Your first name ought to be Attila, and your last name Attila, because you are the star Wormwood, and you have embittered one-third, if not three-thirds of the waters that roll past your employes and operatives and dependents and associates; and the long line of carriages which the undertaker orders for your funeral in order to make the occasion respectable, will be filled with twice as many dry, tearless eyes, as there are persons occurying them. You will be in this world but a few minutes. As compared with eternity, the stay of the longest life on earth is not more than a minute. What are we doing with that minute? Are we embittering the domestic or social or political fountains or, are we like Moses, who, when the Israelites in the Wilderness complained that the waters of Lake Marah were bitter and they could not drink them, their leader cut off the branch of a certain tree and threw that branch into the water, and it became sweet and slaked the thirst of the suffering host? Are we with a branch of the Tree of Life sweetening all the brackish fountains that we can touch?

Dear Lord, send us all out on this mission. All around us embittered lives—embittered by persecution, embittered by hypercriticism, embittered by poverty, embittered by pain, embittered by injustice, embittered by sin. Why not go forth and sweeten them by smiles, by inspiring words, by benefactions, by hearty counsel, by prayer, by cheerful behavior? Let us remember that if we are wormwood to others we are wormwood to ourselves, and our life will be bitter and our eternity bitterer. The Gospel of Jesus Christ is the only sweetening power that is sufficient. It sweetens the disposition; it sweetens the manners; it sweetens life; it sweetens mysterious providences; it sweetens afflictions; it sweetens death; it sweetens everything. I have heard people asked in social company, "If you could have three wishes gratified, what would your three wishes be?" If I could have three wishes met, I tell you what they would be. First: More of the grace of God. Second: More of the grace of God. Third: More of the grace of God.

In the dooryard of my brother John, once missionary in Amoy, China, there was a tree called the emperor tree, the two characteristics of which are that it always grows higher than its surroundings, and its leaves take the form of a crown. If this emperor tree be planted beside a rosebush it grows a little higher than the bush, and spreads out above it a crown. If it be planted by the side of another tree it grows a little higher than that tree and spreads above it a crown. Would God that this religion of Christ, a more wonderful emperor tree, might overshadow all your lives! Are you lowly in ambition or circumstance, putting over you its crown; are you high in talent and position, putting over you its crown? Oh, for more of the saccharine in our lives and less of the wormwood!

What is true of individuals is true of nations. God sets them up to revolve as stars. But they may fall. Consigned, Tyre—the atmosphere of the desert, fragrant with spices coming in caravans to her fairs; all seas cleft into foam by the keels of her laden merchantmen; her markets gorged with horses and camels from Togarmah; the bazar filled with upholstery from Dedan, with emerald and coral and agate from Syria, with mines from Helbon, with embroidered work from Ashur and Chilmad. Tyre, were you proud of her towers? where the roar of her chariots? where the masts of her ships? Let the fishermen who dry their nets where once she stood; let the sea that rushes upon the barrenness where once she challenged the admiration of all nations; let the barbarians who set their rude tents where once her palaces glittered, answer the questions. She was a star, but by her own sin turned to wormwood, and has fallen.

Hundred-gated Thebes—for all time to be the study of antiquarian and hieroglyphist; her stupendous ruins spread over twenty-seven miles; her sculptures presenting in figures of warrior and charioteer the victories with which the now forgotten kings of Egypt shook the nations; her obelisks and columns; Karnac and Luxor, the stupendous temples of her pride! Who can imagine the greatness of Thebes in those days when her hippodrome rang with her sports and foreign royalty bowed at her shrines, and her avenues roared with the wheels of processions in the wake of returning conquerors? What dashed down the pavision of chariots and temples and thrones? What hands pulled upon the columns of her glory? What ruthlessness defaced her sculptured wall and broke obelisks and left her indescribable temples great skeletons of granite? What spirit of destruction spread the lair of wild beasts in her royal sepulchres, and taught the miserable cottagers of to-day to build huts in the courts of her temples, and sent desolation and ruin skulking behind the obelisks and deciding among the sarcophagi, and leaning against the columns, and stooping under the arches, and weeping in the waters which go mournfully by, as though they were carrying the tears of all ages? Let the mummies break their long silence and come up to shiver in the desolation, and point to fallen gates and shattered statues and defaced sculpture, responding: "Thebes built not one temple to God. Thebes hated righteousness and loved sin. Thebes was a star, but she turned to wormwood and has fallen."

Babylon with her 250 towers and her brazen gates and her embattled walls; the splendor of the earth scattered wide; in her gates, her hanging gardens built by Nebuchadnezzar to please his bride, Amytis, who had been brought up in a mountainous country, and could not endure the flat country around Babylon. These hanging gardens, built terrace above terrace, till at the height of 400 feet there were woods waving and fountains playing—the verdure, the foliage, the glory looking as if a mountain were in the wing. On the tip-top a king walking with his queen. Among the statues, snowy white, looking up at birds brought from distant lands, and drinking out of tankards of solid gold, or looking off over rivers and lakes upon nations subdued and tributary, crying, "Is not this great Babylon which I have built?"

What battering ram smote the walls? What plowshare upturned the gardens? What army shattered the brazen gates? What long, fierce blast of storm put out this light which illuminated the world? What crash of discord drove down the music that poured from the palace window and garden grove, and called the banqueters to their feet and the dancers to their feet? I walk upon the scene of desolation to find an answer, and pick up pieces of the sculptured marble and broken pottery, the remains of Babylon. I hear the wild waves saying: "Babylon was proud. Babylon was impure. Babylon was vilified. Babylon were scars of her towers? where the roar of her chariots? where the masts of her ships? Let the fishermen who dry their nets where once she stood; let the sea that rushes upon the barrenness where once she challenged the admiration of all nations; let the barbarians who set their rude tents where once her palaces glittered, answer the questions. She was a star, but by her own sin turned to wormwood, and has fallen.

From the persecutions of the Pilgrim Fathers and the Huguenots in other lands God set upon these shores a nation. The council fires of the aborigines went out in the greater light of a free government. The sound of the war whoop was exchanged for the thousand wheels of enterprise and progress. The mild winters the fruitful summers, the healthful skies charmed from other lands a race of hardy men, who loved God and wanted to be free. Before the woodman's ax forests fell, and rose against into ships' masts and churches' pillars. Cities on the banks of lakes began to rival cities by the sea. The land quakes with the rush of the railcar, and the waters are churned white with the steamer's wheel. Fabulous bushels of Western wheat meet on the way fabulous tons of Eastern coal. Furs from the North pass on the rivers fruits from the South, and trading in the same market are Maine lumberman, and South Carolina rice merchant, and Ohio farmer, and Alaska fur dealer. And churches and schools and asylums scatter light and love and mercy and salvation upon seventy millions of people.

I pray that our nation may not copy the crimes of nations that have perished, that our cup of blessing turn not to wormwood, and we go down. I am by nature and by grace an optimist, and I expect that this country will continue to advance until the world shall reach the millennial era. Our only safety is in righteousness toward God and justice toward man. If we forget the goodness of the Lord as this land, and break his Sabbaths, and improve not by the dire disasters that have again and again come to us as a people, and we learn saving lesson neither from civil war nor raging epidemic, nor drought, nor mildew, nor scourge of locust and grasshopper; if the political corruption which has poisoned the fountains of public virtue, and besilmed the high places of authority, and two governments at times a hissing and a by-word in all the earth; if the drunkenness and licentiousness that stagger and blaspheme in the streets of our great cities, as though they were reaching after the fame of Corinth and a Sodom, are not repented of, we will yet see the smoke of our nation's ruin; the pillars of our national and state capitols will fall more disastrously than when Samson pulled down Dagon; and future historians will record, upon the page bedewed with generous tears, the story that the free nation of the West arose in splendor which made the world stare; it had magnificent possibilities. It forgot God. It hated justice. It hugged its crimes. It halted on its high march. It reeled under the blow of calamity. It fell. And as it was going down all the despotisms of earth, from the top of bloody thrones, began to shout: "Aha! so would we have it!" while struggling and oppressed peoples looked out from dungeon bars, with tears and groans, and cries of untold agony, the scorn of those, and the woe of these uniting in the exclamation: "Look yonder! There fell a great star from heaven, burning as it were a lamp, and it fell upon the third part of the rivers, and upon the fountains of waters; and the name of the star is called Wormwood."

PERFECT WOMANHOOD

PERFECT womanhood depends on perfect health. Nature's rarest gifts of physical beauty vanish before pain.

Sweet dispositions turn morbid and fretful.

The possessions that win good husbands and keep their love should be guarded by women every moment of their lives.

The greatest menace to woman's permanent happiness in life is the suffering that comes from derangement of the feminine organs.

Many thousands of women have realized this too late to save their beauty, barely in time to save their lives. Many other thousands have availed of the generous invitation of Mrs. Pinkham to counsel all suffering women free of charge.

MRS. H. J. GARRETSON, Bound Brook, N. J., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have been taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound with the best results and can say from my heart that your medicines are wonderful. My physician called my trouble chronic inflammation of the left ovary. For years I suffered very much, but thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and kind advice, I am today a well woman. I would say to all suffering women, take Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine and your sufferings will vanish."

MRS. MAGGIE PHILLIPPE, of Ladoga, Ind., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—For four years I suffered from ulceration of the womb. I became so weak I could not walk across the room without help. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I was advised to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and wrote for special information. I began to improve from the first bottle, and am now fully restored to health."

GEN. PUTNAM'S HOME.

THE "MOUNT VERNON OF THE WEST," AT MARIETTA.

Movement On Foot to Purchase It and Also the Original Office of the Ohio Company.

The Ohio Society of Colonial Dames has a movement on foot to purchase and preserve the only two structures still left at Marietta which date back to the first settlement of Ohio at that point. In this work the society will be assisted by the Daughters of the American Revolution. These are the original land office of the Ohio Company, and the residence of Gen. Rufus Putnam, who headed the first band of colonists who settled where Marietta now stands.

As shown in the accompanying illustration, the old Putnam house, or "the block-house," as it is commonly known to Marietta people, is a picture of dilapidation and decay. It is rented as a tenement, and is fairly comfortable in its interior, but unless soon rehabilitated must become before many years a pile of mere rubbish. It stands on Campus Martius, a short square, flanked on its north and south sides by St. Clair and Washington streets, and on the southeast corner of the exact side of the old block-house or "stockade," which for six trying and terrible years during the Indian wars sheltered the sturdy pioneers.

Years after its erection the old house was purchased by Judge Arius Nye, who died in 1865, and whose widow and her children, now living in Brooklyn, own the property at the present day.

Diagonally across Washington street, in a southwesterly direction, stands another unique building, smaller but of equal historical prominence with the Putnam house. It is known as the Ohio Company's office, and is still located on the spot where it was originally built. It also is occupied as a human habitation, but its rotten timbers and general air of having long outlived its usefulness are in striking contrast to the freshly painted dwellings which now surround it.

The face is an index of character—and the truthful time shown on the face of a

Ruby Jeweled Elgin Watch

proves the character of its mechanism—The most complete watch factory in the world, in machinery and equipment—the most careful selection of materials—thoroughly skilled and drilled mechanics—extreme care in minutest details—(over thirteen hundred and fifty distinct operations are necessary to produce a single Elgin watch)—a third of a century's experience—every movement tested and proven before it leaves the factory—these are the things that combine to produce the Elgin Watch,

The World's Standard.

An Elgin Watch always has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works—fully guaranteed.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 13. MARCH 26, 1899.
First Quarterly Review.
Titles and Golden Texts.

1. CHRIST THE TRUE LIGHT.
In him was life; and the life was the light of men.—John 1:4.

2. CHRIST'S FIRST DISCIPLES.
Behold the Lamb of God.—John 1:36.

3. CHRIST'S FIRST MIRACLE.
And his disciples believed on him.—John 11:11.

4. CHRIST AND NICODEMUS.
For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—John iii:16.

5. CHRIST AT JACOB'S WELL.
Whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst.—John iv:14.

6. THE NOBLEMAN'S SON HEALED.
Jesus said unto him, Thy son liveth: and himself believed, and his whole house.—John iv:53.

7. CHRIST'S DIVINE AUTHORITY.
This is indeed the Christ, the Saviour of the world.—John iv:42.

8. CHRIST FEEDING THE FIVE THOUSAND.
I am the bread of life.—John vi:35.

9. CHRIST AT THE FEAST.
If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink.—John vii:37.

10. CHRIST FREEING FROM SIN.
If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed.—John viii:36.

11. CHRIST HEALING THE BLIND MAN.
One think I know, that, whereas I was blind, now I see.—John ix:25.

12. CHRIST THE GOOD SHEPHERD.
I am the good shepherd; the good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep.—John x:11.

13. REVIEW.
My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me.—John x:27.

The Intermediate Teachers' Review.

A review of the quarter may be conducted by the teacher, but given by the scholars themselves, recalled by questions. This may be done in various ways,—by titles, Golden texts, or central truths, with reference to events related. Different scholars may be called upon to reproduce on the blackboard, from memory or the notebooks which they have kept, some of the previous blackboard headings or key-words, while others state the lesson or connection in which they were given. The teacher might add a few words on the board, or on a prepared diagram, to crystallize some striking review thought for memory and heart. If the class is subdivided, and department teachers have given the same supplemental lessons each week, the quarterly review is the time for repetition in a brief, concise exercise, conducted by the intermediate superintendent. It would be better if one or the other of these reviews could be arranged for a separate session, with such an order of service as would bring together parents and children, perhaps united with exercises of the Home Department. Call for information about the author of the Gospel we are studying,—who he was, how he spoke of himself, how his Gospel differs from the others. A delightful review has been conducted by having questions previously written on slips of paper, the class divided, standing on opposite sides of the room, the scholars, one by one, reading the questions which have been distributed, to be answered by their opposites, alternating so that all may participate. The names applied to Jesus in the quarter's lessons might be called for, and, as given, with something of their connection, be put on the blackboard, probably given somewhat as follows. They may be afterwards erased, and again recalled.

The Word.
The Life.
The Lamb of God.
Son of Man.
Only-begotten Son.
Christ the Savior of the World.
Bread of Life.
Light of the World.
The Good Shepherd.

How did John begin his Gospel? In whom, did he say, was life and light? What of the creation of all things? Who called Jesus the Lamb of God? Who were Jesus' earliest disciples? Who called Jesus a teacher sent from God? To whom did Jesus say that God gave his only begotten Son? Why such a gift to the world? When, and to whom, did Jesus first say that he was to be lifted up? When, and how, did Jesus show human weariness and want? What did he say of thirst? What did he mean by "living water?" Who was the one scholar at the well to whom he said that whosoever drank of the water he could give should never thirst?

He Manifested his Glory—How? The times when Jesus did signs and wonders may be recalled, not failing to remind the scholars of John's testimony in the opening of his gospel, "The Word became flesh, and dwelt among us (and we beheld his glory, glory as of the only begotten from the Father), full of grace and truth." Where was the beginning of miracles? How did Jesus manifest his glory? How was the first miracle a gift of love and blessing in a time of joy, unlike the miracles of compassion and relief from suffering? What was the second miracle? Where was Jesus? Where was the son dying of fever? How did the nobleman show his faith? What of the miracle of healing for one individual or family. Which miracle showed that Jesus could at the same time help thousands in need? What did he say of himself that proved he could cure soul hunger and the thirsty longing of the soul? At what feast did he appear in the midst of the feast and teach in the courts of the temple of Jerusalem? Who showed hatred to him there? When many people believed on him, why did the chief priests send officers to take him? What did Jesus say of walking in darkness, or of having the light of life? How did he say those in the bondage of sin might become free? Which miracle that Jesus did, unsought, for a blind beggar, showed his love and compassion? How did the blind man return obedience and faith? Review of these miracles may be put in a list on the blackboard, to be again recalled.

Miracle of Blessing.
Miracle of Life-Giving.
Miracle of Healing.
Bread for the Hungry.
Sight for the Blind.

Who Believed in Jesus?—In our first lesson we learned, "as many as received him, to them gave he the right to become children of God, even to them that believe on his name." The first disciples received him and followed him, but believed yet more when he manifested his glory. Nicodemus was the first one to whom Jesus said "that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have eternal life." The Samaritans said "Now we believe . . . and know that this is indeed the Saviour of the world."

WORLD'S LONGEST STREET

How many people in New York city know that they are entitled to boast of what is probably the longest city street in the world? How many are aware of the fact that the Western Boulevard has been wiped out of existence, that the Kingsbridge road is a thing of the past, and that Broadway now extends from Bowling Green to Yonkers?

Though a majority of the population may be still in ignorance of the fact, this transformation of the city map has been effected in accordance with law. Nobody need be surprised to find visiting cards in the near future bearing such inscriptions as "Mr. Richard Aloe, No. 1,201 Broadway." These fabulous figures will soon be duly recorded in the city directory, which now cuts Broadway off at 59th street with a paltry 1810 numbers.

This chance was made last week when Mayor Van Wyck attached his signature to the following enactment of the municipal assembly:

"Resolved, That the names of the thoroughfares known as Boulevard, from 59th street to 155th street; Boulevard Lafayette, from 155th to 157th street; Eleventh avenue, or Boulevard, from 157th to 170th street, and Kingsbridge road, from the junction of 17th street, 11th avenue, or Boulevard, to Spuyten Duyvil creek, be and the same are hereby changed to Broadway, and the street numbers altered accordingly."

As the name of Broadway was retained above Spuyten Duyvil when the city line was extended, the thoroughfare now bears the same designation for its entire length.

It would weary a sturdy pair legs to walk from one end of Broadway to the other without stopping to rest. It is now sixteen miles long, and if any other city has a street that can compare with it, the fact is not on record.

If the new Broadway could be cut up into sections and the pieces joined to each other, so that it compactly set forth its radius, they would constitute a city themselves. They would also embody all varieties of city life. The lower sections would furnish the great office buildings and the wholesale and retail stores of the business quarters, the next sections would supply the hotels, theatres and small shops, the central portions would give the residence and apartments to house the population, and the upper section would contribute the suburbs and the semi-rural features.

Retaining the property valuations as they now exist, such a municipality would be the richest for its size in the world.

There will, no doubt, be much confusion before the change brought about by the resolution has been fully accepted. People will still insist that the drive in the Boulevard, and their friends will continue to puzzle the postoffice by sending letters to the old numbers. The cartography of the city will have to be revised and there will be some legal labs in the statute books which will apply in future only to portions of the same street.

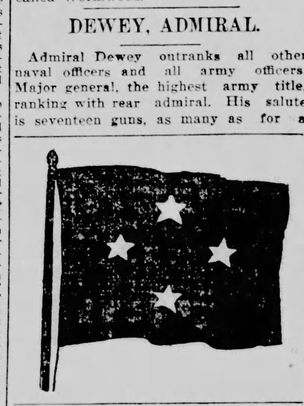
But whatever the initial inconveniences may be, that part of the population which is musically inclined will in the future be able to sing with a new zest the song in which "Uncle John" is requested to admit the advantages of Broadway over life on the farm.—New York Herald.

A Letter to Lowell.

Put-in Bay, Ohio, March 19, 1899.—Roland Schiele, of this place, has written the following letter to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family for several years as a blood purifier and find it an excellent remedy. We would not like to be without it. Some of the most remarkable cures in medical history have been accomplished in this state by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

DEWEY, ADMIRAL.

Admiral Dewey outranks all other naval officers and all army officers. Major general, the highest army title, ranking with rear admiral. His salute is seventeen guns, as many as for a



member of the cabinet. The admiral's flag is blue, with four stars in the form of a square.

Great Britain has ten admirals, Austria-Hungary one, Germany two, Italy one, Russia eleven and Spain one.

The distinguishing insignia of Dewey's rank as admiral are as follows: On the lower end of the sleeve there are three stripes of gold lace. Two of the stripes are two inches wide. Between these is a stripe one inch wide. Just above the three stripes is a gold star. On each side of the coat collar is two gold anchors flanking four silver stars.

Railing for Railing.

"Am I disturbing a train of thought?" asked the canvasser, with a cheerful assumption of comradeship and good humor.

"Disturbing it?" responded the professor, looking up from his table of logarithms, "you are holding it up, sir!"

And the abashed canvasser withdrew.—Detroit Free Press.

Varieties of Courage.

"Is that man a brave soldier?"

"Well," replied the cautious thinker, "he wouldn't flinch in any battle. But I don't know how he would carry himself in the mud-throwing after the return of peace."—Washington Star.

Reason for It.

Excited New Yorkers—I want to know why in the name of all the blazes I should have to pay more for a cab or hire in front a hotel than for one I hire along the street.

Policeman—"'Cause the hotel cabs is particularly for the use of strangers in town. See?"—Indianapolis Journal.

The palate is almost tickled with Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver oil. The stomach knows nothing about it, it does not trouble you there. You feel it first in the strength it brings; it shows in the color of cheek and smoothing out of wrinkles.

It was a beautiful thing to do, to cover the odious taste of Cod-liver oil, evade the tax on the stomach, and take health by surprise.

It warms, soothes, strengthens and invigorates.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

IT WAS NOT A RAT.

A woman rushed into a store on the Frederick Road, holding her skirts in a bunch at the knee and crying:

"I have a rat! I have a rat!"

There was at once a panic in the store. The proprietor was a woman, and she disappeared through the back door precipitately, leaving her guest shrieking:

"Oh, help me get this rat!"

Finally a neighbor woman was enlisted, and they returned to the store, where the woman was still standing, her garments and was giving vent to cries of the utmost distress.

"Oh, he is eating me! He is eating me!"

The rescuers approached cautiously. They counselled together as to the sort of strategy which would best dispose of a rat in the position indicated. The woman who had the rat received their help gladly and told them where to each hold of her skirts, while she would loosen her hold. But when she began to unclasp her clutch the women fled and came into collision at the door leading out of the room. When their courage had returned they assisted the suffering woman to work the rat toward the floor. When it was found to be one of the woman's corset steels, which had slipped down and was scratching in a way similar to the nipping teeth of a rodent.—Baltimore News.

No Idle Boast.

"I shall hold myself in readiness," remarked Gen. Aguinaldo stiffly, "to take any steps I may think necessary for the preservation of my authority in these islands."

At this juncture the bullets began to fall thickly in his neighborhood, and immediately he took the necessary steps.—Chicago Tribune.

Right Sort.

Shady Company (after a running comment on business success in general)—I must say, Miss Florence, that if there is one thing I particularly admire in a man it is business enterprise.

Miss Florence—So do I. There's young Rushman, for instance. He's only been calling on Miss Sparks two months, and they're engaged already.—Richmond Dispatch.

The face is an index of character—and the truthful time shown on the face of a

Ruby Jeweled Elgin Watch

proves the character of its mechanism—The most complete watch factory in the world, in machinery and equipment—the most careful selection of materials—thoroughly skilled and drilled mechanics—extreme care in minutest details—(over thirteen hundred and fifty distinct operations are necessary to produce a single Elgin watch)—a third of a century's experience—every movement tested and proven before it leaves the factory—these are the things that combine to produce the Elgin Watch,

The World's Standard.

An Elgin Watch always has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works—fully guaranteed.

The nobleman "himself believed, and his whole house." The hungry ones who were fed on the grassy plain said, "This is of a truth the prophet that cometh into the world." At the feast in Jerusalem, "many believed on his name."

The Good Shepherd.—Almost every lesson of the twelve can prove the words of Jesus, "I am the good shepherd." He called others to follow him. He watches and knows each one. He leads the way, rescues in danger, knows and loves his own to the end. He risked his own safety, peace, and comfort by day and night when on earth, in compassion, love, and help, and at last the true Shepherd laid down his life.

Teachers are requested to remember these are only suggestions—not offered as a complete review, only various hints which may, some of them, be adapted to the class lessons given week by week.—Faith Latimer in S. S. Times.

BY A RUBBER RING.

A Simple Way of Keeping the Hair in Place When Arranged High.

DRAW BACK HAIR FORWARD.

DOUBLE TO FORM LOOP.

SLIP OVER LOOP A RING OF RUBBER.

COMPLETE WITH CURLED FRONT.

COMPLETE WITH PARTED FRONT.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

BRILLIANTS.

Blossoms of gratitude,
Flames of beatitude,
Love they are bearing now,
Rapture preparing now,
At the throne of God,
Truth in its nearness,
Ether in clearness,
Give the Eternal Hosts
Everywhere Day!

—Goethe.

I know
That from within the soul must grow;
For there abides all strength, all peace
In God, whose presence wings increase
Of love, of wisdom, and each grace
That in my heart should find a place.
There he inspires the upward flight
That lifts my mind upon the height
Where dwells serenity.

—Mary C. Seward.

They bear him to his resting-place—
In slow procession sweeping by;
I follow at a stranger pace
His kindred they, his sweetheart I.
Unchanged my gown of garish dye,
Though sable-sad is their attire;
But they stand coldly, tearless eye
Whilst my regret consumes like fire!

—Thomas Hardy.

Blithe bell, that calls to bridal halls,
Toll deep a darker day;
The very shower that feeds the flower
Weeps also its decay.

—Walter Savage Landor.

An inborn charm of graciousness
Made sweet her smile and tone,
The dear Lord's best interpreters
Are humble human souls.
The gospel of a life like hers
Is more than books or scrolls.

—J. G. Whittier.

Very Likely.

"They say Rockefeller's income is $2a minute."

"Is that so? I wonder if he keeps a punch-bell on the fellow who sits up and counts it for him at night?"—Chicago News.

His Sacrifice.

"Dewey's most heroic act has not been recognized."

"What?"

"He refused to come home and be lionized."—North American.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS. CONSUMPTION

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or exhaustion of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 69 First National Bank Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., will bring you one of their free trial packages, and if you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. You will be surprised at the quick results. Many who have been unable to leave home for treatment, and to whom delicacy will enable them to write fully, have been cured of sexual weakness in short time. There are many who write a letter and send a few stamps, carefully sealed in a plain package, so that its recipient need have no fear of exposure or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

PATENTS.

Patents A. S. Partlow, 606 F St., Wash.,

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16.

Largest and Best Weekly Published, and Largest Circulation!

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

CIRCULTAION LAST WEEK: 167.000

GET A BLADE BICYCLE!

At last we are able to sell Blade readers a first-class bicycle at a cheap price. It is the best bicycle offer yet made by anybody.

Turn to page of this issue, and read the offer. And then, if you want a bicycle, order one of us. You will be thoroughly satisfied with it. We can not afford to misrepresent articles we offer to our readers.

Note also that we do not include a year's subscription to the Weekly Blade as a requisite for buying the wheel. We have put the figure down to the very bottom, and those who wish a wheel will find our offer the best made.

NO NEW ARMORED SHIPS.

The lack of a Republican majority in the Senate caused the bill for additional naval vessels to be "amended" in that body until it is of little value. It authorizes three battleships and three armored cruisers to be built. It then renders their construction impossible by fixing the maximum price which the government can pay for armor plate at $300 per ton, and by a further proviso that none of these vessels shall be contracted for until the armor plate is under contract.

Armor can not be obtained at that price at present. The factories which make it can more profitably devote themselves to other work. The Senate, too, defeated the provision originally in the bill for the building of a government armor plant. Had it not been for the proviso that the armor must be contracted for first, construction could have begun, for no armor will be needed for a year or two. As it is, however, it is impossible to build these six vessels.

The bill provides also for six unarmored cruisers, which will be built; but what the navy needs is battleships and armored cruisers. Unarmored ones are good for scouting work and as commerce-destroyers, but they are not fitted to go into battle. One would suppose the lessons of the Spanish war were too recent to be forgotten, but the Senate was too Bourbonish to learn anything. Let us hope Congress will, at the next session, take hold of this matter. There is no more effectual means of maintaining peace with other nations than through having a navy strong enough to cope with any possible foe.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL.

The bill for the construction of the Nicaragua canal by the United States government did not pass, but instead a million dollars were appropriated for the purposes set forth as follows:

"The President is authorized to make such full and complete investigation as to determine the most feasible and practicable route across the isthmus for a canal, together with the constructing of the same, and placing the same under the control, management and ownership of the United States.

This authority to investigate, together with that given in the remaining clauses of the appropriation to ascertain what work has been done on either of the two routes, and the cost of purchasing such work from the individuals or corporations concerned, supplemented with the President's constitutional right to negotiate treaties, is held to be ample to warrant the President in taking such steps in the premises as will practically amount to a beginning of the work of construction by the United States.

It is understood in Washington that the President and his Cabinet take this view. He is strongly in favor of an isthmus canal. Should he actually arrange for beginning the work of construction, he will be supported by a large majority in the next Congress, and the needed legislation to carry on the work will be promptly enacted.

The American Sunday School union will celebrate its 75th anniversary in Philadelphia in May. Leading speakers from all parts of the country will take part in the exercises. It is the oldest and largest Sunday school missionary society in America and has organized more than 100,000 Sunday schools during its existence.

According to the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, Senator Vest, of Missouri, an active anti-expansionist, says it is all nousense to talk about the fight against expansion having just begun; that the fight has been made and lost; that "we have expanded in spite of ourselves, and shall remain expanded in spite of Hades."

The international Sunday school convention will be held the last of April at Atlanta, and will be attended by thousands of Sunday school workers. An effort will be made to have the convention of 1902 meet in Toledo. The delegation from this city to Atlanta should be backed by our rustling citizens.

A few years ago Democrats said tin plate could not be made in this country and now every day comes the news of advance in wages of the workmen in the tin plate mills of the country.

President McKinley deserves the few days of rest he is now about to take. No man in the country has been under such a severe strain this winter as he.

Another sign of better times is the defeat of Populist Allen for Senator from Nebraska.

Of course Mark Hanna is increasing the wages of thousands of workingmen. Hanna does everything, you know.

Mr. Quay finds it easier to become an ex than to again become senator.

THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

We must await patiently developments in Chinese matters to understand the complicated moves now making on the chessboard of European diplomacy. On the surface, they are strange enough. Italy demands a port and sphere of influence, without any provocation on China's part—not even the murder of a missionary, as was the plea when Germany made her grab a couple of years ago. China sends back a refusal. Then Italy asserts that she is insulted, and that nothing will salve the wound to her honor but prompt yielding. China responds by disavowing any discourteous intention, but declines to accede. Then Great Britain tells China that she must give Italy what is demanded.

Then the Russian government instructs its minister at Pekin to withdraw his protest against the concession for the British railway from New Chwang. So it seems a new understanding has been reached among the great European powers with regard to China. The European correspondents of American papers do not hesitate to say that a reasonable interpretation is that England's "open door" policy in China is to be abandoned; that the partition of the empire is imminent, and that Great Britain will obtain the vast Valley of the Yang-tse Kiang as her sphere of influence, without opposition, as the price of the abandonment of the open door idea.

So far as the dismemberment of the Empire is concerned, it does not affect us. We have no wish to obtain Chinese territory. But we have treaties which are favorable to our commerce and the new possessors must respect our rights so acquired. Our trade with that teeming hive of humanity is already large, and it is increasing in a most gratifying manner. So long as it is not interfered with, the United States has nothing to complain of. Let who will rule China, so long as we have an unobstructed market with her people.

NEXT YEAR'S CONVENTIONS.

New York is really waking up. There are evidently some men of affairs there who have gotten over the primitive idea, handed down from the Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam, that the sun sets just beyond the line of the Allegheny Mountains, and that the United States is a wilderness westward of the Hackensack meadows.

There is actually a movement on foot in that city to secure the national conventions of the two great parties next year. This is a belated effort to obtain again the primacy in politics which slipped from New York years ago. The seat of power is no longer in the so-called Empire state, but in the great states of the Mississippi valley.

New York city, strange as it may seem, has never entertained but one national convention. That was the Democratic convention of 1868, which nominated Horatio Seymour for President. Cincinnati was the first Western city to have a presidential convention. In 1856, the Democrats nominated Buchanan there. Lincoln was nominated at Chicago in 1860, and the majority of national conventions have been held in the West ever since.

New York may get one of the conventions, but the chances are against her. She is at one side of the country, and a location somewhere in the Mississippi valley is much more convenient for the greater number of delegates. Besides this, the fact that the states of the great central section are the ones whose votes decide presidential contests nowadays, is a practical argument for a Western location for the great presidential conventions.

By the way, do not forget that Toledo will be in the field for the conventions of 1904.

PROSPERITY AND WEALTH.

There is no more certain index to national prosperity and stable financial conditions than the condition of our financial institutions. Bradstreet's furnishes a table showing the number of suspensions of national banks, state banks, savings banks, private banks and loan and trust companies during 1898, as compared with the years 1893-97. In 1898, for instance, the total number of such failures was 51, as compared with 105 in 1897, with 197 in 1896, with 135 in 1895, with 89 in 1894 and with 598 in 1893.

These figures show that normal conditions have returned, and that prosperity has resulted. Our industries are prospering in all the great lines of effort. Our farms and factories and mines are all profitably employed. This creates prosperity in all the multitudinous industries depending upon these primary ones, as well as with the railways, the arteries of commerce and distributors of our products.

We have been growing wealthy, as a nation, for many years. This has finally resulted in the United States, as it has in the older countries, in an abundance of capital—not of circulating medium, but of the wealth which it represents—has reduced interest rates, so that we have reached practically the conditions which place us on a parity with the other great commercial nations of the world. Our interest rates are lower, in some respects, than in Europe. The legitimate consequence of this will be a continuous advance in the values of all properties during the next few years. The census next year will most certainly show astonishing and gratifying gains.

GEN. LAWTON WILL MOVE.

Gen. Lawton has reached Manila, and will take command of all the American forces. General Otis, it will be remembered, was appointed to serve on the Philippine commission, the other members of which recently arrived there. He will relinquish his command to Lawton in order to take up his new duties.

The Sheridan is only a few days behind the Grant, on which Gen. Lawton was a passenger, and other transports from San Francisco will arrive very soon, so that the present situation in front of Manila will not long be maintained. A forward movement will be made to capture the insurgent capital, Malolos, thirty miles north of Manila. The forces which will soon be at Lawton's disposal will be sufficient, it is believed, to crush Aguinaldo's army, and pacify Luzon, which is the seat of the most formidable opposition.

It is to be hoped the campaign will be as brief and decisive as that in front of Santiago. When the Filipino leader is captured or brought to terms, the work of pacification will be easy.

By all means have Billy Bryan interviewed on the increase in wages all over the country.

GROWTH AND EXPENDITURE.

This country is growing steadily in wealth and population, and the governmental expenses also increase, of course. Some of the Democratic papers are endavoring to find fault with the expenditures of the Congress just closed, but without sufficient grounds. Eliminate the expenses growing out of the Spanish war, and there is no ground for complaint. The New York Press synopsizes the matter very neatly. The Fifty-first Congress was stigmatized as the "billion-dollar Congress" by the Democrats. It came into power in 1889, and lasted two years. The Fifty-fifth Congress has just closed its two years of existence. Eliminating the cost of the war with Spain, the following comparison is made between the appropriations of the two Congresses:

Ordinary expenses, Fifty-first Congress	$1,035,680,109.54
Ordinary expenses, Fifty-fifth Congress	1,084,327,932.81
Increase	$49,647,823.27
Or 5 per cent.	

The growth of the county in population is shown by the following figures:

Population of United States, 1890	60,000,000
Population of United States, 1898	75,000,000
Increase	15,000,000
Or 25 per cent.	

Summarized, the above figures show that since 1890 the United States has increased 25 per cent in population, while the ordinary governmental expenditures have increased only 5 per cent. The nation has increased enormously in wealth within that time, and all its needs have been met. These figures afford no ground for complaints of extravagance, and none but the ignorant can hold such a view.

PRINCESS KIAULANI.

It is probable that the Princess Kiaulani, heir apparent to the shadowy claims of ex-Queen Liliuokalani to the Hawaiian throne, is dead. When the last steamer left Honolulu, she was at the point of death, and her demise was expected at any moment.

Kiaulani is the daughter of the late Princess Like-like. A. S. Cleghorn, a Scotchman, was her father. He is now living in Honolulu. She was born October 16, 1875. After the death of Kalakaua, when Liliuokalani ascended the throne, Kiaulani was declared heiress apparent to the throne of Hawaii. This was in March 9, 1891. The princess was then in England pursuing her studies. In the events that have transpired there during the past six years, the fact that she was being educated in England worked against her chances of ever being queen. The American element was always afraid she would lean toward British interests as against American. On this account it is safe to say that Kiaulani would not have ascended the throne, even though the monarchy had lasted.

Since the princess has been in Honolulu, she has received very considerate treatment from the government in power. When she took the oath of allegiance to the republic of Hawaii, she was granted a liberal pension and the last legislature renewed the allowance. Some weeks ago a paper was circulated among the business men, praying the United States Congress to make some provision for the young woman. The paper is now in Washington.

THE FILIPINO CHARACTER.

The Manila correspondent of the New York Evening Post is an individual of some judgment and broad experience. He has been in the Philippines for some time, and has made a careful study of the native character. In a letter written just after a military commission appointed by Gen. Otis had listened to the ridiculous propositions of a Filipino delegation, he says this:

The native Filipino is the most unsatisfactory man to deal with in the world. He has no measure of value except the gullibility of the man he is dealing with. So, in political relations, the milder we are and the more concessions we are ready to make, the more unreasonable the insurgent becomes and the more arrogant in his demands. I sometimes think that this people are nearer the monkey than the man.

Conceive, if you can, a people made up of individuals without the least consistency of character—anything to anybody at any time. One day a Filipino may be your friends, and the next day he may stab you in the back, and that without provocation. This character is not due to volatile weakness of character, but to total absence of character, for the Filipino is phlegmatic and unemotional in the extreme.

I have twice made the mistake of thinking that one Filipino was more trustworthy than others, and I am a harness, a watch and chain, a purse, a revolver and many dollars poorer in consequence. All the officers in the Eighth Army corps have suffered from this inability to grasp a fundamental truth.

Kipling's characterization of barbaric races as "half savage, half child," appears to fit the Filipinos. Their unfitness for self-government becomes evident from the accumulating testimony of intelligent observers. This entire lack of the fundamental principles of honesty, truthfulness and all others that go to make up the honorable man, marks the Filipino as below the grade of the American Indian. The latter will keep a bargain or a treaty; the Filipinos will not. Unless the latter can and does improve by contact with a higher civilization, he must disappear from the face of the earth.

PLAYING YANKEE WITH THE CZAR

England has indulged in a bit of diplomacy which is eminently Yankee-like. It is a direct challenge to the czar, the autocrat of the Russias, to prove the sincerity of his peace proposals by taking the initiative himself.

The British ministry submitted to Parliament estimates for a large addition to the navy. The demand for the increase is avowedly based on the ground of the increase of foreign navies, especially that of Russia. It is almost a fixed policy with Great Britain to have a fleet equal in number and fighting power to the combined fleets of the two next naval powers of Europe and the British people endorse it unhesitatingly.

The cost of the proposed new vessels will be very heavy. Mr. Goschen, first lord of the admiralty, in presenting the estimates, frankly stated that Great Britain is prepared to modify her estimates materially if Russia will abandon her scheme of new naval construction set on foot last year.

This is a test of the sincerity of the czar's proposition that Europe shall cease adding to her navies or increasing her armies. And, with Yankee shrewdness, its puts the burden of decision on Russia herself. If the czar is absolutely sincere in his desire to check the constant increase of armaments, he can hardly decline the English proposition. If he ignores it, Europe may well be skeptical as to the disinterestedness of his proposals.

Senator Quay's speed down the toboggan is being considerably accelerated.

THE STEEL BOOM.

It has always been the rule in the past that a revival in the iron and steel trade meant a decided measure of prosperity in all business lines. Remembering this, the present situation is vastly significant. In the great Pittsburg district, there is not a furnace nor a mill which is not running double turn with more orders ahead than it can fill in two months' time.

The iron and steel industry has just passed through a difficult period. The hard times following the panic of 1893 brought a period of low prices and infinitesimal profits. We were, however, enabled to invade foreign markets, and largely increase our exports of manufactures of iron and steel. About November last, the revival set in, and prices have been advanced. Bessemer pig sold at $10.50 per ton on January 1, and now is quoted at $13.50, with a prospect of $15 in the near future.

This advance will largely reduce our exports in this line, for prices have now reached a point at which British manufacturers can undersell our products, and they are not rushed with orders at present. It is also a good thing for American workingmen, for wages have gone up, and the iron workers are making more money than for a number of years.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Toledo Moulding company has just received an order for moulding from the largest firm of photographers in the city of Bogota, the capital of Colombia, South America. The address on the envelope is as follows:

The Toledo Moulding Co
Convencion City
Ohio
Centennial
U. S. A.

The letter came through without delay for the Ohio Centennial is thoroughly known all over the country already. The Bogota photographer evidently took the address from the centennial envelopes so numerously used by Toledo business men, and which the Moulding company used for its correspondence. The design on the envelope, printed in a light green tint, is composed of several emblematic views, with the words "Toledo—The Convention City—Ohio Centennial" ornamentally disposed.

Let us hope all our South American friends will not only be fully informed of the Ohio Centennial and Northwest Exposition, but that many of them will attend it, with the result of extending Toledo's trade among the Southern republics.

ADVANCING PROSPERITY.

No less than 100,000 wage workers have had their pay increased within the past few days, and the movement still goes on.

This is an evidence of prosperity which croaking political prophets of evil can not gainsay nor explain away.

The increased income of the workingmen will enable them to spend more to provide the comforts of life for themselves and families. That means an increase in trade all around, for enlarged demand means more work for men in the factories and mills which supply these things.

The farmers are prosperous, and the outlook is that they will continue to be so. The industrious and wide-awake agriculturists have no reason to complain.

The workingmen are now getting their share of the prosperity of the country. There is but little left for the croaker, unless he concludes to go out of that business, and devote himself to something which will benefit himself and the nation as well.

HISTORIC INACCURACY.

A dispatch from Malta describing the review of about 2,000 United States troops there from the transport Sheridan, says it was the first time that our soldiers ever appeared on British soil with arms in their hands.

It would be profitable for the writer of that dispatch to read up on United States history, especially that of the war of 1812. He is apparently ignorant of the decisive battle of the Thames, in Canada, where Gen. William Henry Harrison, at the head of an American army, from Ft. Meigs, defeated an army of British regulars, with a body of Indian auxiliaries led by Tecumseh. There is an instance of American troops on British soil, not only with arms in their hands, but used effectively also.

Other instances in point in the same war, were the battles of Fort Niagara and Lundy's Lane, on British soil, on the Niagara frontier.

It was nine years ago that President Harrison appointed a commission to investigate the project for an international railroad from the United States to some point in the Argentine Republic. The commission has just completed its labors. The project is pronounced feasible, and the cost of the line, ready for the rails, is figured at $175,000,000. The road will be built some time in the future, but it will not be very soon.

The phenomenal character of the cold wave of February is shown by the fact that ice floes passed New Orleans and interefered with navigation, for the first time since steamboats appeared on the river. Never since the settlement of the Mississippi valley has the zero line gone so far South as it did last month.

The Washington Post says the seating capacity of the Senate chamber is so cramped that Senator Foraker will have to sit with the Democrats. That's all right; he will never be mistaken for a Democrat.

The wholesale advance in wages in many industrial lines is not relished by hide-bound Democratic papers, but it is pleasant news to every one else in the United States.

The election of a sound Republican Senator from Nebraska, Bryan's own state, is significant of the decadence of the free silver craze in the west.

Bryan should arraign Mark Hanna at once as being the cause of the advance in wages.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Census Bureau.

If the newly appointed director of the census, ex-Governor Merriam of Minnesota, shall find himself able to carry out what he declares to be his plans regarding the appointment of the working force of his office, it will be well for the results of the work itself. In a published interview he is quoted as saying that his general policy will be to conduct the census on the principles which underlie business success. Statisticians will be selected from among the best men engaged in statistical work in the country, and their selection will be made only after careful deliberation and consultation with such men as Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright, Henry Gannett, and other like authorities. The heads of the various bureaus will also be selected after painstaking consideration, and will be men of recognized ability. All the appointees in the office will be selected after rigid examination as to their fitness along the lines of work in which they will be engaged. This is a very promising program, and it is to be hoped that the director will be able to realize it in practice.

War Indemnity Claims.

Already the government has begun to consider what its attitude will be in relation to expected claims for indemnity as the result of the military operations in the war with Spain. In a general way it will take the ground that no government, in the absence of special treaty stipulations, insures the absolute safety and security of the life and property of subjects or citizens of foreign states against injuries committed by insurgents, mobs or private malefactors within its own territory. It is recognized that every government is bound to accord a reasonable degree of protection to aliens and to their property within its jurisdiction as against such injuries, but that if the authorities use reasonable diligence to extend the protection of the law to all, the government discharges its primary duty. If the government is notified that such injury is threatened it is, of course, its duty to guard against its infliction if it is able to do so, but the burden of proof rests on the claimant to show the exceptional circumstances that exist as the basis of such liability, as, for example, that there has been a want of good faith or of reasonable care in affording protection. The State department has issued a form for the preparation of claims against foreign governments by citizens invoking the aid of this government. These claims are limited to those not founded upon contract, and, the form used being based upon well-established precedents, would well repay the examination of all having claims to urge.

The Philippine Commission.

By recent dispatches from Washington some light is thrown on the duties and powers of the commission sent by the President to the Philippines. Evidently special care has been taken to prevent any clash between the military authorities and the commission. The temporary military government is to continue till Congress shall determine otherwise. Thus it is again apparent that there is no disposition to anticipate Congress or to deprive it of its constitutional right to determine the future status of the islands. The President will not, and the commissioners are not empowered to make any promises to the natives. The Filipinos, however, will not be at much trouble to find that the prevailing sentiment in this country from the President down is in favor of their self-government, whenever they prove themselves equal to the task. Having prescribed what the commissioners may not do, the President outlines what they may do, thus:

"The commission may render valuable services by examining with special care the legislative needs of the various groups of inhabitants and by reporting, with recommendations, the measures which should be instituted for the maintenance of order, peace and public welfare, either as temporary steps to be taken immediately for the perfection of present administration or as suggestions for future legislation."

The commissioners are authorized and expected to confer with prominent natives and any residents from whom they may believe themselves able to derive useful information. They are to study the social, political and economic conditions of the islands, particularly as regards local government, taxation, transportation, justice and public improvements. They are to explain the purpose of the United States to do only that which will benefit the natives, emphasizing on all proper occasions that the United States comes not as a conqueror to take up the tyrant's work that Spain has been forced to relinquish, but to protect and uplift and liberate those who have suffered from misrule.

Having given these assurances and made this investigation, the commission is to report to the President for his guidance in shaping the military government and for the enlightenment of Congress when it shall take up seriously the question of the future of the islands.

Suitable Arms at Last.

Assurance is given in a Washington dispatch that 20,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles have been sent out to Gen. Otis and that all of the reinforcing troops are armed with the high power weapon. It is further explained that the volunteers will be no longer at the disadvantage of being shot by savages armed with Mausers and lying beyong the range of the Springfields.

The mortality and wounds caused by the sharpshooters firing from the Filipino lines could have been prevented if our Western volunteers had been properly armed. Every man compelled to face Mausers with the old Springfield rifle took risks that were entirely unnecessary. Stung by their inability to defend themselves with these "archaic weapons," our volunteers at Manila have marched to find the enemy in the jungle and engage him at close quarters, that is within the Springfield's range. Hale's brigade made such a sortie a few days ago, but when it retired the enemy's sharpshooters resumed their old positions just out of range and began to fire again with Mausers.

Exports and Prices.

There is a feature of the price situation that should be noted. To just the extent that an advance takes place in quotations of manufacturers sold in the foreign market the shipment of those products must as a rule decline. With an article like copper there is an exception, for that metal, which is really a manufacture, is at present in great demand the world over. But cotton and iron products are no higher at London, Berlin, South Africa or Tokio than they were last year. And whatever materials or merchandise are selling at an advance at those or other places can be furnished, except where the source is a monopoly with American producers, by foreign exporters at quite as low a price as the American may offer them. Thus the improvement in value of such articles in the United States is an advantage to foreign nations, and this accruing benefit may assume such proportions as to impair seriously the trade of the United States. Manufacturers should not forget this, and they must also bear in mind that so far as they sell to home re-manufacturers at a higher price than they demand of foreigners the injury to our commerce will still be of moment.

British Naval Program.

Great Britain's naval program, as explained in the House of Commons by the First Lord of the Admiralty, includes making Wei-Hai-Wei a secondary naval base for operations in Chinese waters. It is proposed to spend £2,800,000 in the work. Seven new men-of-war will also be constructed and the personnel of the navy will be increased by 4,250 men. In announcing these estimates it was stated that they would be modified if the other powers would agree, at the Czar's conference, to diminish their estimates.

Spain's Comic Attitude.

Before, and all during the war, Spain professed to believe that the European powers would interfere in her behalf. Now the Spanish press is publishing reports that Japan is aiding the Filipinos, and intends ultimately to drive America out of the islands. The Spaniards are utterly destitute of humor. They, of course, do not see how ridiculous is a report that Japan, who was one of our few friends while we were at war, would now incur our enmity while we are at peace; nor do they see the humor of the idea that Japan desires the Philippines so much that she will attempt to take them from the powerful nited States, while she might have easily taken them from puny Spain.

Concerning Dewey.

The Navy department repeats the announcement that Admiral Dewey will not be relieved of his command at Manila unless he so requests. A few ports remain to be seized, the fleet will be needed to cooperate in the aggressive movement soon to be made by Otis and Lawton, and a blockade may need to be established to shut out supplies from the insurgents. When this is done Admiral Dewey may feel disposed to come home.

Italy in China.

China has formallly notified the Italian representative at Pekin that Italy's demand for a lease of San Mun bay, on the same terms as those under which Germany holds Kiao Chou bay, will not be granted. The demand of Italy was for a ninety-nine year lease of the bay, the cession of three islands, and the right to construct a railroad, with other railroad and mining privileges in a territory covering two-thirds of the Che Kiang province. At Rome the belief is entertained that China will ultimately yield. A strong Italian squadron is in Chinese waters, and Italian marines are said to have been landed at San Mun bay.

Italy's retirement from Africa, where she had some substantial interests, should suggest the presumption that she is not going into this Chinese adventure on her own account, but in fulfillment of some obligation which does not yet appear on the surface. It is probable that she will yet secure some sort of footing there, in spite of the Chinese refusal to grant her present request. Then we shall see every great power of Europe except Austria-Hungary installed on the coast of China, with very little left to the Pekin government.

Russia in China.

In the meantime, Russia and Great Britain, the two serious competitors for the future domination of China, have been striving hard to patch up their present disagreements there, and at least postpone the contest for the preponderance which must sometime take place. The controversy over the New Chwang railroad appears to have been compromised in some fashion within the past few days although it does not appear which power got the best of it. One thing, however, seems certain. Every delay is a victory for Russia, as it brings her nearer and nearer to the day when her railroad trains will run straight through from Petersburg to Fort Arthur. Meantime she has by no means been idle in Manchuria. That immense province, substantially all of China north of the great wall, is now Russian, not merely in the sense of being dominated by her armies, but in a much completer sense. She has already, according to a very intelligent correspondent of the London Times, transformed the whole country. South of the wall the Chinese are misgoverned and miserable; north of it all is order, energy, industry, safety and peace. The towns are thriving, the agriculture is prosperous, the people are becoming loyal Russians and are slowly being drilled as Russian troops. By the time the through trains shall have begun to run from European Russia, the czar will have a native army in north China that may do as good fighting for him as his European or Central Asiatic forces. It will then appear, and every intelligent Englishman in a position to study the subject concedes this, that it will be too late to stop the further progress of Russia in China.

Business Situation.

The money market is becoming a more important factor in both mercantile and speculative circles. Rates recently have shown a tendency to advance, and while the best judges of the situation are confident that nothing in the shape of "tight" money is at all probable, it is conceded that the chances are the banks at important centers will continue to lose cash for the next few weeks, though contraction of loans and reductions in deposits may result in an increase of the legal reserve. The weakness of sterling exchange indicates clearly that the power of this country to draw on the foreign markets is not exhausted, and so long as this state of affairs continues anything like a stringency will be out of the question.

Wheat Market.

The wheat market has evinced decided weakness since a week ago, and other commodities suffered in sympathy. Continued liberal supplies at home and increasing foreign competition for the foreign trade weakened the views of speculative holders and caused the abandonment of much wheat bought at higher prices.

The usual agricultural bureau report giving an estimate of the amount of grain remaining in the hands of farmers March 1 was issued from Washington on Friday, and proved as discouraging to bulls as had been calculated in advance of its publication. The anticipated bearish complexion of the report had, in fact, contributed largely to the feeling of depression which led to the selling of long wheat that caused the week's shrinkage in price.

Reports of the condition of fall-sown wheat were anything but reassuring, in fact, already it has been made most disappointingly certain that the crop of the most prolific wheat-raising portion of the state of California has been virtually withered to dust by the long-continued drought. In Washington and Oregon extensive damage has been done to wheat by frost; but fortunately in those states much the larger portion of the wheat they raise is sown in the spring. East of the Rocky Mountains the weather was unusually trying on winter wheat, but the actual damage can not yet be seen, and nothing short of ocular demonstration will convince the bearish element in the trade—and it is very influential—that anything beyond the usual percentage of winter damage has been done. Should it be demonstrated later that the next crop has been seriously impaired, it would have an important bearing on the future of the market. So far no allowance has been made for such a contingency, not that it has been altogether ignored, but when urged upon the attention of the trade it has been received with mockery and disbelief.

The Peace Conference.

To all appearance some definite preliminary steps have been taken in reference to the peace conference proposed by the czar, for the announcement comes by cable from The Hague that the conference will meet in that city on May 18 next. Beyond question the proceedings of the gathering will be watched with interest by statesmen the world over, whatever may be their individual views as to the feasibility of the movement initiated by the Russian government. It will not escape attention, however, that the great question as to the future status of China has not become appreciably simplified in the last few months, but, on the other hand, that new factors are entering into it. Neither will the diplomats of the world fail to note that, while expressing the wish that the action of other nations resulting from the coming international conference could make it possible for Great Britain to modify or diminish its preparations for emergencies, the present administration has laid before parliament a particularly heavy naval estimate.

RUSSIA'S ADVANCE ON INDIA.

A recent cable dispatch says that a an irritating policy on the Indian frontier, for this reason the report that they have seized upon neutral territory in the Pamirs should not be accepted hastily. Moreover, a message coming from such a news center as Yarkand in Chinese Turkestan would naturally be received with an inclination to doubt and wait.

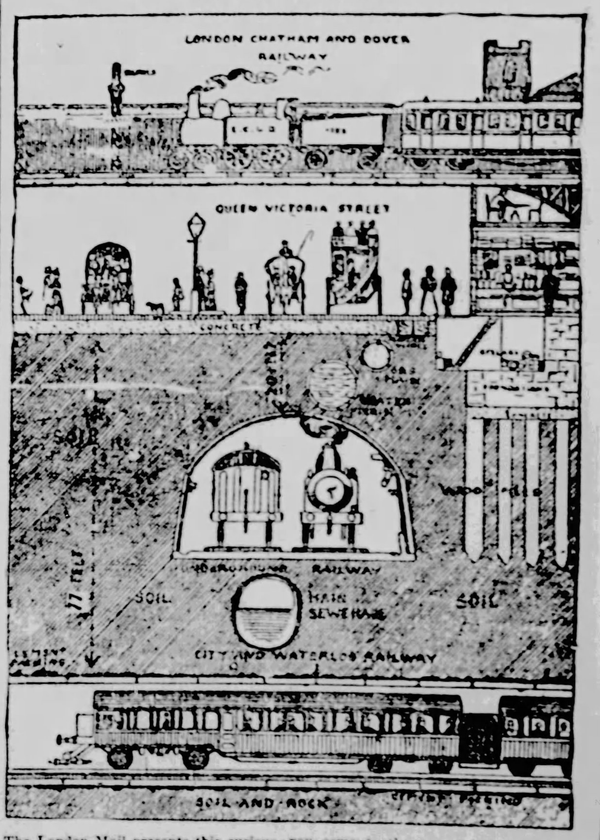
ITALY'S DEMAND ON CHINA.

MAP SHOWING THE RELATIVE LOCATION OF SAN MUN BAY, WHERE THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT DEMANDS POSSESSION.

NEW FRENCH GOLD COIN.

This new coin is about to be issued part of M. Chaplain, the chief engraver, from the mint of France. The designs The coin is known as the Louis d'Or, or are the result of three years' work on the Golden Louis.

A SLICE OF LONDON.



The London Mail presents this curious slice of London. If man were endowed by his creator with X-ray eyes this is what he would see when he looked into Slaughterhouse Corner, as the point of convergence of Queen Victoria street, New Bridge street and the approach to Blackfriars bridge in the City of London is called. These streets only furnish the surface of traffic. Overhead is the structure of a great railway corporation. Underneath you come first to the electric conduits and gas and water mains, forming a labyrinth of themselves. Then, at the depth of twenty feet from the street, you come to the tunnel of the underground railway, through which so many thousands of people pass daily. A few feet under the underground railway is the sewerage system of this part of London, in itself a vast engineering work. Then, passing below the sewerage system, you come to a great channel of traffic in the new steel tunnel of the City and Waterloo railway. Three railway systems, a busy thoroughfare and many sewers, water pipes, gas pipes and electric light wires cross each other at this spot. Nowhere else on earth can such an astonishing display of engineering skill be seen in so small a compass.

Far Reaching.

A new Chicago fad is to eat ice cream spread over mince pie. This produces a new and unique style of stomach ache exclusively Chicagoesque.—Denver Post.

"I have been suffering a great deal with the grip," she said plaintively.
"I didn't know you were ill."
"I wasn't. It was my husband who had the grip."—Washington Star.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

NO. 1533—WINCHESTER SHIRT WAIST.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. A new design for a silk or flannel shirt waist—the "Winchester," is made with a pointed yoke front and back, of tucked material. The object in cutting the yoke separate from the body of the waist is to avoid the fullness that

would result if the waist were cut all in one piece with the tucks left loose below the bust. If the waist is of flannel smoked pearl or crystal buttons are used; if of silk, satin or velvet, the fastening is hidden under a fly front. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1511—BEAUMONT WAIST.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The Beaumont is an equally practicable design for a waist for a full dress or for home wear. The pattern comes high necked, but is marked to show how it can be cut decollete. An eminently sensible way to use this model

is to cut and finish it as a low necked waist, for very dressy occasions, and then to have made a pretty separate guimpe of shirred mousseline de sole or Liberty silk, to wear with it for dinners, theatre, etc. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1238—LENOX SHIRT WAIST.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

NO. 1241—LENOX SHIRT WAIST.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years. Shirt waists in wool goods, silk or satin form an important item in every woman's wardrobe, for business women, for traveling and for school girls they are indispensable. Our

model is cut with the fashionable full front and is fitted at the waist line and droops front and back, and extends well over the shoulders to the front. A single box platt down the front is the sole finish. The sleeves are slightly full and furnished at the wrist with a two-inch band, which serves for a cuff. The standing collar is adjustable. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1527—BRAINARD WAIST.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure.

An extremely pretty design suitable for any of the favorite light-weight woolens or silk is given in the Brainard waist. The body of the waist is dull brown cashmere, with a vest and yoke of figured Persian silk. Bands of dark velvet finish the yoke, neck, sleeves and revers. A special illustration and full directions about this pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1465—INFANT'S CHEMISE.

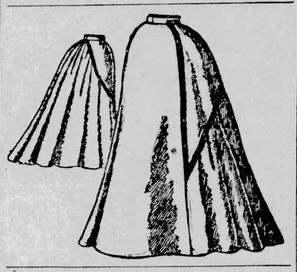
One size only. This is an excellent pattern for either cambric, china silk or flannel shirts for very little babies. It is made with straight seams and fastens in the front. It is trimmed with dainty lace

or narrow lawn ruffles. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

NO. 1393—BURTON SKIRT.

Sizes—Medium and large. This design is a combination of a gored and flounced skirt. It is cut with a plain front gore reaching to the bottom of the skirt, and



with the back and sides finished by a circular flounce, the flounce in the back reaching to the belt. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

THESE MORNINGS.

The sting of the winter
In them? Yes;
But the balm,
Of the spring
And the kiss
Of the sunshine;
The lazy sense
Of the fishing pole
And the shady green
Of the grassy bank
By the clear waters
That babble and smile
Into the face of the blue sky
Above them;
The echo of bluebirds
Far to the south,
And the sweet suggestion
Of the robin's note;
The smell of the new grass
Growing,
And the promise of
Bud and blossom
On bush and tree;
The hinted fragrance
Of flowers,
And the straining
Of the crocus
To burst from its yielding bonds.
Silent they all are,
But their silence
Is living and warm,
And the still brown earth
Is eloquent
Of their coming.
The mantle of white
May fall again,
And the cold, hard hand
Of the frost shut down,
But the earth
And the air and the sky
Are alive,
And filled with
The unheard music of spring,
These mornings.

—W. J. Lampton, in the New York Sun.

WHY LIQUOR IS PROHIBITED

Of his recent order prohibiting the sale of beer and liquor on the ships of the United States navy, Secretary Long says that it was instituted mainly for the protection of the apprentice boys, on whose morals he considered that it exercised a bad influence. It was also found that there were many men in the navy who would drink if the liquor could be conveniently secured in this way, but would not take the trouble to secure it elsewhere. Secretary Long denied that the W. C. T. U. had anything to do with the movement, which originated with Captain Folger of the New Orleans and was reported on favorably by a number of other captains. It was in accordance with their suggestions that the order was issued.

WONDERFUL NUMBER 4.

There are 4 cardinal points, 4 winds, 4 quarters of the moon, 4 seasons, 4 figures in the quadrille, 4 rules of arithmetic, 4 suits of cards, 4 quarters to the hour, 4 legs for furniture; the dead are placed between four planks, the prisoners between 4 walls. We have 4 incisor and 4 canine teeth, and our forks have 4 prongs; all animals, when butchered, are cut into 4 quarters. The violin, greatest of musical instruments, has but four strings. Four of a kind is a pretty good hand at poker, even if they are only 4's. There are 4 great continents; every great railway has 4 tracks; when we grow old we have 4 eyes; every room has four corners and 4 sides. Every question has 4 sides—the inside, the outside, the right side and the wrong side. Poor, indeed, is the man who hasn't $4!

A FAMOUS BLUNDERER.

M. Calino, the popular French simpleton, who performs in the humorous literature of France much the same function that the traditional Paddy does in English literature, has been made the subject of a grave study, in which his innocent stupidities are carefully analyzed. He is nothing more or less than a convenient personification of a type of the harmless blunderer and complacent lack-wit found in all ages and countries. In France his sayings reflect, however, something of the picturesqueness which is characteristic of the nation.

Calino's blunderings, it seems, began at an early age. He had not craft enough to tell a lie that would hold water for a moment. One day at school he got into a fight with a companion, and came home with a gash on his forehead.

"How did you get that cut?" asked his father.

"What cut, papa?"

"Why, that great gash on your forehead."

"I bit myself there, papa."

"Bit yourself! Why, you couldn't bite yourself on your forehead."

"I got up on a chair to do it, papa."

Later in life Calino delivered himself of the following bit of wisdom:

"As for me, I don't care so much for the sun as I do for the moon. You see, the sun only comes after it gets daylight, when we could see just as well without it, but the moon's some use—it shines at night."

Early one morning, when Calino was out with his gun, he saw a robin in the garden of his friend Camille. He aimed at it, but it dropped below the top of the wall. Then Calino went into the house, crept up stairs softly, stole into Camille's bedroom without waking Camille, who was in bed, pointed his gun out of the window at the robin and fired—bang!

Camille leaped out of bed in wild confusion and alarm.

"W—w—why—w—w—what's the matter?"

"Oh, did I wake you up?" said Calino, "I pulled the trigger just as softly as I could."—Boston Traveler.

Keep Warm by Breathing.

The simplest way to get warm after exposure to cold, says the All Hell, is to take a long breath with the mouth firmly shut. Repeat this several times until you begin to feel the heat returning. It requires a very short time to do this.

It is stated that this method of deep breathing prevents colds and a great many other ailments if begun in time.

News of the Week.

CAPTURE OF PASIG.

General Wheaton Drives the Filipinos Before Him Like Chaff.

Manila, March 13.—11:55 a. m.—At daylight today Brig.-Gen. Lloyd Wheaton's divisional brigade, consisting of the 20th United States infantry, the 22nd infantry, eight companies of Washington volunteers, seven companies of the Oregon volunteers, three troops of the 4th United States cavalry and a mounted battery of the Sixth artillery, was drawn up on a ridge behind San Pedro Macati, a mile south of the town.

The advance was sounded at 6:30 a. m., the cavalry leading the column at a smart trot across the camp to the right, eventually reaching a clump commanding the rear of Guadalupe.

Supported by the Oregon volunteers, the advance force opened a heavy fire on the rebels. The response was feeble and desultory, apparently coming from handsful of men in every covert.

While the right column was swinging towards the town of Pasig, the left advanced, pouring volleys into the bush.

A small body of rebels made a determined stand at Guadalupe church, but the enemy was unable to withstand the assault.

At 7:30 a. m., a river gunboat started towards Pasig. The rebels were first encountered by this vessel in the jungle near Guadalupe. Steaming slowly, the gunboat poured a terrific fire from her gatling guns into the brush. For all of an hour the whirring of the rapid fire guns alternated with the booming of the heavier pieces on board.

Gen. Scott's battery ashore was shelling the trenches and driving the enemy back. The artillery then advanced to the ridge of bamboo and drove a few of the enemy's sharpshooters away with volleys from their carbines. The artillery then advanced and met with little opposition.

In the meantime the infantry had been sent forward in extended order, the Washington regiment resting on the bank of the river, each regiment deploying on reaching its station and furnishing its own supports.

The entire column then wheeled towards the river, driving the enemy towards his supports and then advanced on Guadalupe.

The artillery moved to a ridge commanding Pasig and Parteros.

By this time the enemy was in full flight along a line over a mile long and the firing was discontinued temporarily, in order to give the troops a rest before making the attack on Pasig.

The enemy's loss was believed to be severe; but, only eight Americans were wounded.

At this stage of the engagement it was raining heavily.

Manila, March 13.—7:55 p. m. After a short rest Gen. Wheaton resumed the attack on Pasig.

Scott's battery, supported by two companies of the 20th regiment, advanced on Guadalupe by the road along the river bank, the remainder of the 20th regiment following with the reserve of the Oregon volunteers.

At 11:30 a. m., the column came in contact with the enemy and a gunboat

GENERAL WHEATON.

steamed to the firing line and cleared the jungle on both sides, while the battery took up a position on a bluff at the right. The first shot from the American fieldpieces, at 1,200 yards range, dislodged a gun of the enemy at Pasig. After the town had been shelled, the 20th regiment lined up on the bluff and the 22nd took up a position on the left of the place, with the cavalry in the centre, whereupon the enemy retreated to the town.

The gunboat then moved into a bend opposite, and a hot fire on the rebel position was maintained along the whole American line until 2:20 p. m., when preparations were made for the attack.

At 3 p. m., our gunboat started in pursuit of the enemy's armed tug, chasing her to the lake.

At 3:30 p. m., a large body of the enemy was discovered working around our right flank and the 20th regiment was moved to a commanding ridge.

The rebels were met opposite Pateros but the enemy bolted.

Thirty of the rebels were killed, as already cabled, sixteen were taken prisoners and the Americans lost six men wounded.

The whole American line bivouaced at 5 o'clock.

About 70 rebels were reported to be marching northward a few miles to the southwest.

The Spanish gunboats El Cano, Samar, Raragus, Pampanga, Albani, Calamianes, Ordanota, Bazes, Goroquc, Panao, Manileno, Mindoro nd Maraveles, lying at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, have been sold here to Francisco Reyes for 201,112 Mexican dollars. They will probably be resold to the highest bidder or they may be transformed into merchantmen.

Killed and Wounded.

New York, March 13.—A Manila special to the Journal gives the following list of casualties sustained by the United States forces in the advance upon and capture of Pasig:

Killed—James S. Kine, private, 20th Kansas.

Wounded—Privates L. F. Alger, Thomas Miller, Charles Davis, 20th U. S. infantry, and Corporal Charles Easley, of the 22d infantry.

Otis' Report of Casualties.

Washington, March 13.—General Otis to-day cabled the War department as follows:

Manila, March 13.—Adjutant General, Washington: Casualties near San Pedro Macati: Wounded—March 7, Private Warner Marshall, 1st Washington, thumb, slight; March 10, Capt. Edward Smith, 1st Idaho, leg, slight; March 11, Co. C, Private A. B. Seigenthaler, 22d infantry, rib, severe.

Near San Felipe, March 7, Co. C, Private McConnell, 1st Wyoming, ankle, slight.

Near Caloocan, March 11, 20th Kansas, Killed—Co. F, Private Oscar G. Thorne; wounded, Co. I, Corporal William H. Riembley, hand, moderate. March 12, wounded, 20th Kansas—Co. C, Private Arthur C. Howe, shoulder, severe.

(Signed.) OTIS.

GEN. WHEATON'S COLUMN

Sweeps Beyond Pasig to Laguna de Bay.

Manila, March 14.—6:30 p. m.—Brigadier General Wheaton's column advanced to-day beyond Pasig to the shore of Laguna de Bay, sweeping everything before them. The enemy made a running fight and suffered severe loss. The rebels' avenue of communication north and south is now closed, the American cordon stretching over a mile from the river to the lake.

The rebels are in force at Pateros and Taguig.

Two of yesterday's wounded, Private Stewart, of Company B, Twentieth Regiment, and Private Munson, of Company K, Twenty-second Regiment, are dead.

Casualty List.

Washington, March 13.—The following cablegram has been received at the War department:

Manila, March 12.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Following deaths since last weekly report: March 3, Private Alexander R. Chapline, Company M, Fourteenth Infantry, accidentally shot; March 9, Henry O. Offahery, Company L, Second Oregon; Edward J. Fulcan, Company I, Thirteenth Minnesota, variola; March 10, Albert W. Hartrigsen, Company E, Fourth Cavalry, accidentally shot; March 11, Louis E. Westphal, Company B, First California, dysentery.

Died of wounds received in action March 9, Private Joseph Spaeth, Company G, First Wyoming.

(Signed) OTIS.

WELL-ARMED REGULARS

To Cope With the Mauser-Armed Natives of the Philippines.

Washington, March 8.—A fact in connection with the regulars who are now reinforcing General Otis in the Philippines that is giving considerable satisfaction to the War department is that they are all armed with the "calibre 30" rifle, commonly known as the Krag-Jorgenson.

There has been more or less uneasiness over the fact that the volunteers on the firing line around Manila were at a decided disadvantage against the natives owing to the fact that the Filipino sharpshooters, armed with Mausers, could lay out of range of the Springfields with which our volunteers were armed and pot them to an extent that was limited only by the bad marksmanship of the natives. This was not only the source of a good many casualties among our troops, but had a bad moral effect on them since it was very trying to be continually under fire from an enemy who kept discreetly out of range.

With the arrival of the regulars this situation will be completely changed. The reinforcements all have the calibre 30 rifle, which is practically just as good a gun as the Mauser, while, in addition, our regular troops are sharpshooters almost to a man. This is largely owing to the fact that for years the target ammunition allowance in our small armies has been about $6 per man per annum, an amount no European nation has ever thought of spending.

The Grant Arrives.

Washington, March 10.—A cablegram received at the War department to-day, dated Manila, March 10th, says that the transport Grant arrived with troops in good condition. The Arizona and Newport leave to-day for San Francisco, the Arizona via Hong Kong and the Newport via Nagasaki. The Grant carried to Manila the 4th infantry and four companies of the 17th infantry.

This adds to the troops under the command of Gen. Otis forty-two officers, 1,716 enlisted men. The Grant with Gen. H. W. Lawton in command, sailed from New York January 19.

DEWEY WILL NAME

The Three Chinese Tugs Purchased by the United States.

San Francisco, March 11.—Three tugs for use in Manila bay and among the Philippines, have been purchased by the United States government in Hong Kong. They are the Kar Shung, Leet Fat and Kum Ling, at present, but Admiral Dewey will re-christen them. Each tug is 100 tons burden, 87 feet long, 14 feet 7 inches beam. They will be used to transport troops from point to point when necessary.

WON'T COME HOME.

Dewey Will Remain Until His Great Work is Completed.

Washington, March 11.—The statement can be repeated on the authority of the detail officers of the navy department that Admiral Dewey will not be relieved at Manila until he chooses to make application for such relief. So far he has not given any intimation of a purpose to apply for relief in the immediate future, and from the few declarations he has let fall, the department has every reason to believe that he does not contemplate any such action. Consequently there is no foundation for the story that Admiral Schley, or any other admiral, has been selected to take command of the Asiatic station. So far as the navy department is concerned, the directing officials are not only willing but anxious that Dewey shall complete his task, and deprecate the circulation of such stories as that alleging that he is to be relieved. As Dewey himself fixed the limitation of his stay by the length of the task before him, it may be a matter of interest to record the belief of many naval officers that after all the end is almost within sight.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Totals for the Two Sessions, Footed by Chairman Cannon.

Washington, March 11.—Availing himself of the privilege accorded by the House of Representatives previous to adjournment, Chairman Cannon, of the committee on appropriations, has prepared for the next congressional record a more extended statement of the appropriations made by the Fifty-fifth Congress than he made the day after adjournment. He places the total appropriations for the entire congress at $1,566,800,010 and the appropriations authorized for future congresses under the contract system for battleships, river and harbor improvements and public buildings at $70,000,000.

The total appropriations made at the last session Mr. Cannon places at $873,658,400, showing an apparent reduction of $219,573,214 below the appropriations for the preceding session. Mr. Cannon attributes this reduction to the extraordinary war expenses of the preceding session. Of the total appropriations for the congress he says that the sum of $482,562,083 is directly chargeable to the war with Spain. He thus shows that the ordinary expenditures for the two years covered by the congress amounted to $1,044,580,273, and this sum exceeds the total appropriations of the 54th congress by $39,746,658. This excess is accounted for as follows:

For payment of pensions, $3,875,200; for the postal service, to meet increased demands of commerce, $16,619,581; for river and harbor, $3,401,218; for constructing new ships, $6,080,838; for beginning the work of the twelfth census, $1,000,000; for the Paris exposition, $1,210,000; for new public buildings, $5,000,000; for payment of judgments against the government under the Bowman act and the French spoliation claims, $3,100,708. Total, $40,287,516.

Mr. Cannon congratulates congress and the country upon this showing and also upon the fact that notwithstanding the war close attention was given to ordinary expenditures. He cites the defeat of the provision for the construction of the Nicaragua canal, which the senate tried to get through in connection with the sundry civil appropriation bill as an instance of the success of this watchfulness on the part of the house. "If," he says on this point, "the senate bill or any measure proposed had been enacted the United States would have paid $5,000,000 for a worthless concern and would have been committed by law to the construction of a canal along the Nicaragua route, and under such conditions it would have been compelled, before we threw a spadeful of earth or in any way began actual construction, to have acquired by treaty from Nicaragua and Costa Rica the territory whereon to construct the canal and the right to construct it."

To this remark he adds the following: "Such legislation would have delayed and embarassed the construction of an Isthmian canal. The United States cannot afford to enter upon this great work until it has acquired by treaty a zone of territory whereon to construct the same. Fortunately the house of representatives resisted the enactment of the proposed legislation and the contest between the senate and house resulted finally in the only practical provision possible, viz: the appropriation of a million dollars to enable the President to make full and complete investigation of the isthmus with a view to the future construction of a canal across the same, particularly the Panama and Nicaragua routes, and to report to congress the results of his recommendations in the premises."

Referring in a general way to the legislation of the congress, Mr. Cannon says: "During the whole of the four years covered by Mr. Cleveland's second administration the material and industrial condition of the country was calamitous and its contemplation does not bring satisfaction to any American citizen. But the fifty-fifth congress, beginning with the administration of William McKinley, and promptly called in extraordinary session, as promptly enacted legislation which provided the additional revenues needed to pay the ordinary expenses of the government and has at the same time protected American labor. With the enactment of that legislation, hope and confidence struck hands, and the condition of the whole country improved and has continued to improve from that time to the present. Labor is now universally employed, with increased wage and with such employment the means are supplied for increased consumption.

"In addition, without taking time to discuss in detail the causes that led thereto, congress declared war against Spain; and the prompt and decisive successes of the army and navy upon land and sea, have never been equalled any where in history. The great expenditures rendered necessary by the war required the enactment of additional revenue legislation and that legislation is now bringing into our treasury an additional $100,000,000 per year.

"The vast increase of the navy and the creation of an army of a quarter of a million, together with the increase of taxation have not in any appreciable degree checked our industrial advance, which began coincidentally with the incoming of the present administration and the 55th congress."

In conclusion Mr. Cannon declines to enter upon the present discussion of future legislation, saying: "I prefer rather to await the logic of events and the full information that will doubless come, as I hope, between now and the organization in December, next, of the newly elected congress. But I venture the assertion and prediction that the United States could not if it would, and would not if it could, part with the territories acquired from Spain by the treaty of peace or shirk its duties and responsibilities touching them."

WANT TO SETTLE THERE.

American Soldiers Like Life in the Philippines.

Washington, March 13.—The following is an extract from a letter from Major Theodore Sternberg, paymaster, United States volunteers, dated Manila, January 20, 1899:

"I wish you would call the attention of the President and secretary of war to this: There is not less than ten per cent of the volunteers who honestly wish to remain in these islands and make homes here and engage in agriculture, lumbering and mining. From every point of view this should be encouraged unless America means to haul down its flag and sneak home. The time will come when every American will recognize the value of these islands. Take but one item: cattle thrive here; it is the finest stock country I ever saw. The Orient can be supplied with beef from here. Now these soldiers wish to be discharged here with travel pay. This will be their capital. Those who are in earnest are willing to do anything in reason to prove it. I believe they would be willing to serve out a two years' enlistment by transfer to the regular army, if necessary. They would, many of them, prefer to be mustered out here with nothing rather than to be compelled to go to the states to be mustered out. There are also many regular soldiers enlisted under order 43. These men think they should be paid travel pay if they intend settling in the islands. Now, all of this is based upon the idea that the United States will retain some sort of interest in these islands. Knowing the value of the pioneer, I say deliberately that each of these plain soldiers, by remaining, whereas, and to this ultimate, by remaining here will be of inestimable value to our country. The only way to Americanize these islands is by the example of American pioneers in making homes for themselves."

NEW SHIP CANAL

At Port Arthur, Texas—Dimensions Same as Suez Canal.

Port Arthur, Tex., March 8.—The Port Arthur ship canal will be practically completed about the 20th inst., when it is proposed to celebrate the event in a fitting manner. The canal was designed and constructed by Mr. Robert Gillham, manager and chief engineer of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad. Mr. A. E. Stilwell, president of the road, first suggested the canal and interested Mr. J. De Goeljen, jr., of Amsterdam, Holland, a large foreign holder of the road's securities. The plans, prepared by Mr. Gilham, were approved by foreign engineering experts, and the work was begun during the spring of 1896. The canal is designed to extend deep water from the Sabine Pass to Port Arthur, the former having a depth of 25 feet over the bar. The dimensions are the same as those of the Suez Canal—188 feet wide and with a depth of 25 feet. It is seven and a half miles long. The excavations were made by hydraulic dredges the work involving the dredging of 14,000,000 yards of clay, etc. Extensive ship basins, slips, docks, warehouses and a large grain elevator are in course of construction.

Ordered Home.

Washington, March 8.—The Twelfth New York infantry has been ordered home from Matanzas for muster out.

KIDNEY TROUBLE MAKES YOU MISERABLE

HOW EVERY BLADE READER, TO PROVE THE TRULY WONDERFUL EFFECT OF SWAMP-ROOT, MAY HAVE A SAMPLE BOTTLE SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE BY MAIL.

Do you suffer pain in your head, back, hips or joints?

Are you neuralgic, dizzy, tired, worn-out, sleepless, hysterical, short of breath, irregular heart, generally weak?

Are you nervous, anxious, irritable, restless, fretful, melancholy, blue, or out of sorts?

Whence all these symptoms?

From Kidney Poison in the blood.

How does the Poison get into your blood?

When your kidneys are sick, poison and disease-breeding germs creep into your blood.

Well kidneys keep your blood free from poison—and filter all the impurities out of the system.

You can be well by keeping your kidneys well.

If your water when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

What your kidneys need is a gentle, healing, tonic influence that will soothe their irritability and gently regulate them.

The only thing that will do this is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the ideal kidney restorative.

When your system is weakened and run down build up with Swamp-Root.

Briefly, the way to be well is to pay attention to your kidneys.

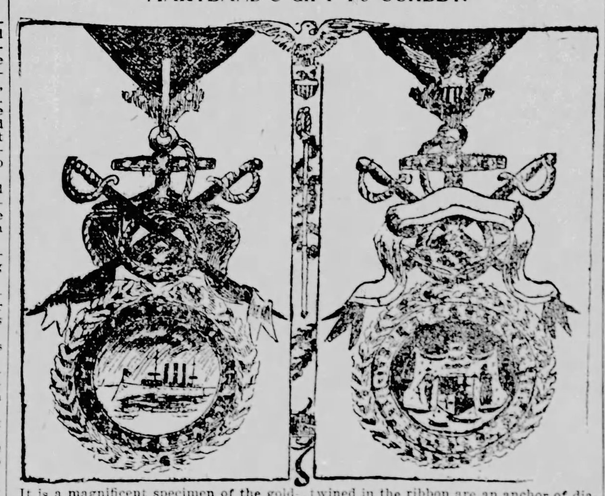
To take Swamp-Root when you are suffering from weak, unhealthy kidneys, Swamp-Root has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless, too poor to purchase relief, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of the Toledo Weekly Blade, who have not already tried it, may have a free sample bottle of Swamp-Root and thus test for themselves its wonderful curative properties.

If you will send your name and full address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., a sample bottle will be sent, absolutely free by mail, post-paid, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and containing some of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact, their very lives, to the wonderful curative properties of Swamp-Root.

This great modern discovery is for sale at most drug stores in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. Don't make any mistake, but make a note of the name, SWAMP-ROOT, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

If you take advantage of this generous offer and write for a free sample bottle, be sure and mention The Toledo Weekly Blade when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

MARYLAND'S GIFT TO SCHLEY.



It is a magnificent specimen of the gold smith's art. The Maryland coat of arms is made of gold in bas-relief and enamel, surrounded by a circle of fine diamonds, around which is an oak wreath intertwined with diamonds, held by a ribbon of blue enamel, the edge of which is set with the inscription, "Maryland Honors Her Son—Winfield Scott Schley." Entwined in the ribbon are an anchor of diamonds and two swords, the hilts and guards of which are studded with diamonds. At the top is a coat of arms of the United States, through which is a navy blue ribbon with two stars, indicating the rank of rear admiral. On the reverse is a very fine outline of the cruiser Brooklyn in bas-relief. Altogether, there are 32 Odiamonds in the medal.

Enlarged Prostate Cured

MARVELOUS EFFECT OF A SYSTEM THAT CURES PERFECTLY.

A Rochester Fireman Wins a Notable Victory.

Very much interest in fire department circles has been aroused at Rochester, N. Y., by the recent cure of enlargement of the prostate gland in the person of Captain Ralph Pendlebury, Engine Company No. 7. Herotofore enlargement of the prostate gland has been generally considered an incurable malady.

CAPT. RALPH PENDLEBURY.

Capt. Pendlebury had suffered with this disease for over two years. The obstruction to the flow of water was so great that it interfered with his duties and he was a constant sufferer day and night. While reading the N. Y. Journal he saw the fact published that a business firm in Boston had a remedy called Solvent-Alteraxa, that would positively cure enlargement of the prostate gland, and the best thing about the treatment was this, that it was painless; was absolutely without danger to the patient; he could work all the time; no knife or surgical instrument would be needed at all.

When a man is sick and the doctor says he cannot possibly do just as he did, he obtained the remedy at once. The cost was only trifling in comparison with the results. His report is as follows: I used Solvent-Alteraxa for prostatic enlargement, with which I was afflicted for over two years very badly, for over four years, every time I caught cold it would be worse. When I came back from the National Encampment at Cincinnati, I had no passage at all, and went to the doctor for relief. I got a bottle of Solvent-Alteraxa, and one bottle cured me, and I am now in first-class shape. I think it is the greatest remedy ever found.

All afflicted men should know how Solvent-Alteraxa can cure them without any pain, without any operation, and with perfect safety. Send and get the free books that describe Solvent-Alteraxa; they will tell you all about it. It is not a patent medicine, the books tell you just what it is made of. Write for them to-day. Address the Empire Medical Company, 23 A, Smith Building, Boston, Mass.

SEND US ONE DOLLAR and this ad and we will send you this $13.75 HIGH PATTERN HIGH RESERVOIR COAL AND WOOD COOK STOVE by freight C. O. D. subject to examination. You can examine it at your freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory and the greatest stove bargain you ever saw or heard of pay the freight agent only $13.75 less the $1.00 SPECIAL OFFER PRICE we have received and we will send it by return freight. Total $12.75 sent with order, $12.75, and freight charges.

WRITE for FREE STOVE CATALOGUE.

At $13.75 we can ship this stove from Newark, Ohio, St. Louis, Mo., Hannibal, Mo., or Chattanooga, Tenn., the point nearest you, we have them stored at these points, and $1.25 will pay the freight about 500 miles from any of these points.

THIS STOVE IS SIZE No. 8, made extra large, cut long centers with support, heavy covers, heavy sectional fire back, patent shaking and dumping grate, extra large ash pit with ash pan, patent oven door kicker, outside oven shelf, handsome base, large porcelain lined reservoir, nickel panned oven doors, tin lined oven doors, economical in the use of fuel and an excellent baker, oven is 18x22x18 inches. BURNS Soft Coal, Hard Coal or Wood, and we furnish FREE an extra wood grate, making it a PERFECT WOOD BURNER.

A WRITTEN BINDING GUARANTEE GOES WITH EVERY STOVE, and we guarantee safe delivery to your home. And we can furnish any repairs in the years to come.

DON'T DELAY. ORDER TO-DAY. WE WILL SAVE YOU $10.00.

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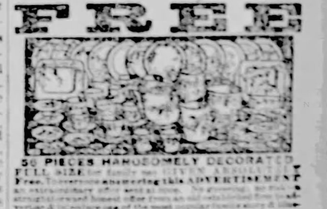

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Easy People.

"I tell you," said the unobtrusive man, "that Paris mob must be made up wonderfully well-informed people."

"For they merely parade the streets and shout."

"Yes; but think of how often they turn out and how much study it must take to know exactly what they are shouting about every time."—Washington Star.

Hood's Pills

Best to take after dinner; prevent distress, aid digestion, cure constipation. Purely vegetable; do not gripe or cause pain. Easy to take. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. 25 cents.

THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

REST.

The night is wild and weird and chill—
Rest, little one, rest;
Our hearth is bright beneath the hill—
Rest, little one, rest.

Thy father's earned thy bread to-day—
Rest, little one, rest;
The moon shines on his homeward way—
Rest, little one, rest;

Stout and brave in the winter storm—
Rest, little one, rest;
The firwood grows to keep thee warm—
Rest, little one, rest.

Down from the blue above thy head—
Rest, little one, rest;
A wild goose came to make thy bed—
Rest, little one, rest;

A sheep's fleece gave thy gown to thee—
Rest, little one, rest;
Thy cradle was cut from a great oak-tree—
Rest, little one, rest.

The dun cow's milk is in thy cup—
Rest, little one, rest;
Thou mayst drink when the morning star is up—
Rest, little one, rest.

Wake not, though thy mother go away—
Rest, little one, rest;
Fear no harm, for God will stay—
Rest, little one, rest.

Nay, stir not at the wind's alarms—
Rest, little one, rest;
The world is cradled in Love's strong arms—
Rest, little one, rest.
—Mary F. Butts, in The Independent.

Flotsam and Jetsam.

Somewhere I saw not long ago a few remarks concerning the treatment of borrowed books which struck home with a good deal of force. It was in regard to a borrower marking the passages which were in accordance with, or opposed to, his taste, and then blandly returning it to its owner as if he had done a good thing. "A friend," said the writer—I believe it was in Harper's Bazar—"may not borrow our garments and alter them to suit his physical peculiarities and then return them to us unrebuked, and yet our books come back to our homes so charged with the personality of the borrower that we have an uncomfortable sense of invading privacy when we turn the pages."

Many book-lovers have suffered in this way, and yet the offenders may have no consciousness of giving any offense, but rather feel that they have conferred a favor. They do not see that they are literally thrusting themselves where they are not wanted, and are committing as great a breach of courtesy as if they compelled a hostess to make them guests in spite of her own wishes.

A book is a friend and the owner wants that friend with its own face undefiled, and not defaced until the pleasant and familiar aspect is gone. No one has the right to put a single mark upon its pages unless invited to do so by the one of whose life it is a part.

Then there is another way in which book-lovers are tortured. Their treasures are borrowed, the lender often sending them forth in joyous anticipation of the good they may do or the pleasure they will give. Weeks pass and there is a still a vacancy upon the book-shelves. Months wing their flight away, and yet the wanderer returns not. It may never come back. Vigilant and uninterrupting search possibly, in the process of time restores it to its fellows. I have more than once lost books I valued highly, and I have had them brought back so defaced as to be unfit for use, and I am but one of many.

Small excuse is there for this robbery—for such it is, although not in purpose but through carelessness. Books are cheap, it is true, but often their value to the owner is not to be measured in dollars and cents.

It is Milton who says: "A good book is the precious life-blood of a master-spirit embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life." And one could almost believe that even in those days there were the faithless and careless borrowers from whom he had suffered when he writes:

"As good almost kill a man as kill a good book; who kills a man kills a reasonable creature, God's image; but he who destroys a good book kills reason itself."

He who dares assert the I,
May calmly wait,
While hurrying fate
Meets his demand with sure supply.
—Helen Wilmans.

That sounds like a wild assertion at first glance, and a ready denial will come to the lips of most who scan the lines superficially. Yet it is true that the man who stands to his post of duty wherever that may be, true to his own sense of right, unfearing and dauntless, will inevitably be the conqueror in the summing up of events. There is a strength which comes from the courageous assertion of his own selfhood that helps him to meet and to overcome adverse influences.

This selfhood of which I speak is not that one which regards only the personal desires, riches, fame, luxury, enjoyment, but the better self that is so because it listens to the voice of conscience and obeys it. This is the "I" which he must assert, and which, thus given power to control the life, will produce in him quietude and peace while awaiting the coming of what is named in the lines quoted above, as "hurrying fate." It will bring him, according to his demand, what he needs in order to solve, in the best way, the problems of every-day living, problems that include the life of all with whom he is brought into contact. "For always," writes Carlyle, and this is the truth in a nutshell—"of its own unity the soul gives unity to whatsoever it looks on with love." And "love is the fulfilling of the law"—a positive and compelling force that gains the victory.

The world is astir to-day.

Great events are transpiring everywhere—great in the sense of regeneration, of progressive thought which brings progressive action.

Have you realized how much nearer the other side of the earth is to us to-day than it was only a few years ago, how closely in all ways our life is interwoven with that of the people who watch the rising sun while we see it sinking below the horizon? It is not all because the father, brothers, husbands and sons have gone beyond the seas to those distant lands; not all because the flag of our country waves over a conquered people who, in the hopeful belief of the many, are to be regenerated by the influence it carries with it. There is something more than this, something higher, holier, more lasting. A spirit is abroad in these closing years of the nineteenth century which is making itself felt everywhere. In spite of the greed and selfishness both national and individual; in spite of the strife political, at home and abroad; in spite of envy, hatred and malice, there is yet a spirit of brotherliness moving in a deeper and stronger tide than has been known before within the memory of man.

I know it is sometimes hard to believe this when within one's own limited area of environment, men's passions are aroused to bitter strife; when they also who claim to follow as teachers in the footsteps of the gentle Jesus of Nazareth whose words were those of love and purity, yet dare to mingle profanity and vulgarity with their counsels to thousands of curious listeners who gather to hear—it is hard to think that the world is growing better and wiser. But a broader view must be taken. Many of these things that the true lover of his kind sees with regret are only consequents of a transition state, the feversores that come from the cleansing process and will pass away, as the understanding of the real purpose of life becomes clearer. No one need fear any hell except that of his own making; no one need expect any heaven save that which he wins through his own day-by-day striving.

It is the growing sense of individual responsibility evident in the thought of the time, which is one of the hopeful signs of the future—this, joined to many movements, honest and unselfish in purpose looking to the higher education and better condition of the mass of humanity.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

LIFE'S GATEWAYS.

It is a book for every-day use, to help the reader to meet the ills of life bravely, and to gain true success. It may be had, with a year's subscription to the Weekly Blade, by sending $1.25 to Miss Emily S. Bouton, Toledo, O.

The Cozy Corner

Mrs. A. A. J.: The editor is very sorry that she cannot publish your request. There are so many others in the same unfortunate condition you describe, that it would be impossible to help all, and, of course, if exceptions were made in favor of one, others would have equal right to the use of this column.

Preacher's Wife says to Little Mother: I would advise you to keep your eight-months-old baby off his feet, especially if he is heavy.

Our little boy walked before he was a year old, and for some time afterward one of his legs was curved outward. He is nearly four now, and has about outgrown it, though when he is tired it is still very noticeable.

Ioda writes: I would suggest the name of Clint for young mother's baby boy. Will she please let us know what name she chooses?

I wonder if any of you are interested in amateur photography; it is my hobby. We spent two years in the Rocky Mountains, and I took a great many pictures. I would like to hear from some one on this subject.

Hannah Myers asks for the completion and author of a poem containing these lines:

"There is no heath however rude,
But hath some little flower
To brighten up the solitude
And scent the evening air.
There is no heart however sad,
By grief and sorrow pressed—"

W. E. A. asks for the words of a song entitled "The Church Across the Way."

Sallie says: In reply to a sufferer from chronic catarrh who takes a fresh cold whenever she washes her hair, I will say: Wash the head in warm water, adding a few grains of common salt; then apply cold water to rinse the hair, and no bad effects will follow.

The following snuff is very efficacious in catarrh: Equal parts of blood-root, gum arabic and gum-myrrh. A very little taken each time.

On Gum-Chewing.—I wish to step into the charmed circle long enough to tell Mrs. J. H. A. that here is one young woman who is just "antiquated, nervous and fussy" enough to think gum-chewing a brand of ill-breeding or of lamentable ignorance.

No doubt the "college-bred miss" would loudly resent being told she were not a lady, and at the same time be proving the truth of the statement to all observers.

Do I hear some one saying: "I chew gum to improve my digestion?"

Then, in the name of decency, use it as you would all other medicines in the privacy of your own home, and don't compel a long-suffering public to watch the process.

There, I've had my say; thank you for your attention.—Lucie.

Words from a Sheep-Ranche.—One can not tell of the good that arises from reading the good pieces written by our Cozy Corner friends.

When people live as "near to their selves" as we have since the last of September they appreciate good reading, and it is so much company.

At the time we moved about thirty miles into a strange neighborhood and my husband took charge of 2,300 sheep.

The most of the range is very rough; our board shanty, covered with tar paper on the outside, is 14x16 feet, and is situated in a canon, surrounded by hills, as high as the wheel on the windmill; and there is only one road in here that a load can be drawn over.

Our nearest neighbor is one and a quarter miles, the next nearest over three miles, and the postoffice is seven miles.

The owner of the band of sheep has had quite a number of men at different times to do the work and board with us, but only three women have been in to visit me.

I gave the first one who came a book to take home and read, thinking it would bring her back for another and she never called again.

I can not get out much with my two little girls, aged four and a half and two years old, for it has been so much colder here this winter than it usually is in Northwestern Nebraska, but not being one of the lonesome kind of people I have not been very lonely, but I would like the mail a little oftener than it is convenient to get it usually, for sheep-herding takes all of a man's time, Sunday included.

The owner only provided fifteen tons of hay to feed the band through the winter; they have been on the range every day except one, and there has not been a great amount of loss yet.

Our fuel is dug up in lumps and chunks from a last winter's sheep-coral, and it is far better than coal, as it burns more readily, is not sooty and with no gas, but so many ashes.

My husband tells me of seeing from some high hill a town on the Platte River that is thirty miles away.

Dorothy, you are right about Hobson, and your letter gave us a good hearty laugh. The only trouble me and mine have ever had over the pocketbook is that it has been too often—empty.—Frances R. Sub.

BLADE FANCY WORK CLUB.

A new member came into the club this morning, introducing herself as "A. M. C." and bringing with her some suggestions for Mrs. T. W. H., concerning the re-covering of paper-bound literature. She said:

Providing the pages are clean and the print good enough to warrant it, these books can be made into real "things of beauty," in this way:

Cut two pieces of stiffening; cardboard, heavy buckram, or pasteboard just a trifle larger than the book to be covered.

Cut material for outside enough larger than stiffening, to lap over well all around, leaving plenty of width for back of books, so that the cover when finished will close flat.

Turn the edges of outside material over the stiffening, pasting them down neatly and firmly.

Lay a sheet of heavy paper cut a trifle smaller than the outside over the turned over edges, and paste down smoothly.

The hardest part is the attaching of the cover to the book, but this can be accomplished with a stout needle and strong thread of the same or a contrast ing shade of cover.

The best and most satisfactory way, however, is to take the books when ready for binding, to a regular book bindery, where the work will be properly done and at a moderate expense.

Almost any material that is not too stiff and heavy, can be used, and very pretty covers are those made of linen, embroidered with a design suitable to the title of the book.

For example, a particularly pleasing effect may be gained by using a fine grade of burlap—etching or painting on same, a piece of rope loosely coiled, and several ships—bearing the title "Ships That Pass In the Night."

Mrs. Rachel Brown contributed to the club this week a pretty design for a

Scrim Scarf.

This is made of fine scrim, having a fancy, open work border.

At each side of this border is sewed narrow pink satin ribbon, while through the open work is run another ribbon a shade deeper in tint.

Crocheted wheels made of shaded pink silk are arranged in points at one end of the scarf, while the other is finished with a heavy fringe of linen or silk threads, headed by a straight row of the wheels.

If anyone wishing directions for making these wheels will send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to the Fancy Work Editor, care Blade, Toledo, O., she will forward them; but crocheted or knitted patterns are tabooed by the printers, and can only be published at long intervals.

THE BLADE COOK.

The Cook holds weekly receptions now-a-days, friends from all over the country, dropping in to ask for, or give information regarding table dainties.

This morning A Friend brought a recipe for

Graham Bread.

That she claims is far superior to all others:

Two cupfuls buttermilk or sour milk
1 level teaspoonful soda; one-half teaspoonful salt; one-half cupful sugar. Stir in graham flour as thickly as can be beaten conveniently with a spoon; bake for one hour in a slow oven.

Preacher's Wife brought a recipe for a toothsome

Fruit Salad.

A large spoonful of gelatine dissolved in half a cupful of cold water; juice of one lemon; half a cupful of sugar; mix and add a pint and a half of boiling water; stir until dissolved.

Put in a deep glass dish, half a cupful of nut meats of any kind; one orange cut into tiny bits; two sliced bananas, and one can of pine apple, cut fine. Pour over the gelatine, and let stand till "set." Serve with whipped cream sweetened to taste.

And then came Mollié, with a recipe for

Cocoan.

No. 1.—When molding bread into loaves, reserve a portion. Roll about one-fourth inch thick, and place in a shallow tin to rise. When light, pour over it the cream and bake fifteen minutes.

Cream: One-half cupful sugar; one-fourth teaspoonful ground cinnamon; one-half cupful thick, sour cream.

Duties to Our Humble Servants.

There is scarcely any part of the body as sensitive and appreciative as the feet, but, like the English "slavy or lodging-house drudge," they are always "put upon" and never complain. They are really just as tender as the hands, though, having been covered from infancy with hard leather and ill-fitting hose, they have grown used to limited space and care. The bones are very delicate and beautiful, the pores very large and absorbent, and the whole surface full of nerves.

They should be kept, nails and all, as clean and soft as the hands, then the skin would seldom harden into uncomfortable thicknesses.

A dainty little lady of fifty years declares that her fresh complexion and bright eyes are due partially to well-kept feet. "I never let them get cold, for that chills the whole body. I have knitted slippers for night use over the floor, and take plenty of exercise every day, with deep breathing, and warm under-clothing, especially below the waist-line. Then I wash them every night in plenty of warm water, and rub them with witch-hazel or alcohol; sometimes I give them a bath of cold water and sea-salt, always drying with brisk friction. I used to have corns. How do you think I cured them? By dancing. I danced them away; for a poor circulation causes corns oftener than tight shoes. I rub my feet with vaseline at least once a week, and change my stockings every other day. Stockings can be washed with soap and hot water very quickly, but should always be dried in the sun, never in a sleeping-room over night, as many people do. It is most unhygienic.

Most women walk on their heels, and physical-culturists lecture till weary about the ugly protuberant abdomens, displaced viscera, and strained nerves. The cause lies in the tight, narrow-toed, high-heeled shoes to which women have been slaves since the time of the Crusades. It hurts to walk properly, unless all corns are removed, smooth stockings assumed, and broad-toed shoes worn from that moment on. A badly darned stocking is like a tack in the shoe. Weak ankles should be rested every day by placing a pillow over the instep as one lies face downwards on a lounge. Salt-and-water massage is good, and one gymnasium-teacher advises walking, whenever possible, upon tip-toes; this can be done in one's room or when working about the house.—Harper's Bazar.

MISS ELIZABETH ROBINS.

C. E. Raimond is the pen name of Miss Elizabeth Robins, the author of the much-talked-of novel, The Open Question, and the talented American actress of whom her publishers have this to say: Miss Robins was born in Zanesville, Ohio, which is evidently the New Plymouth of her story. As a girl of 17 she came to New York to seek her fortune, with few friends, and with nothing on which to rely save supreme confidence in her ultimate success. Every one who is interested in theatrical affairs knows how Miss Robins made her first success as Mercedes in the Count of Monte Cristo, and how her talent was universally acknowledged when she played Jessica with Booth and Barrett. The great tragedian predicted a great future for her, and she has certainly more than fulfilled the prophecy. She entered the field of fiction with the publication of a few magazine stories, none of which gave any evidence of the great artistic sense of life so evident throughout The Open Question. But her first novel showed rare promise, and her third, George Mandeville's Husband, attracted much favorable attention and started the literary detectives on the hunt of the author who signed herself C. E. Raimond. It is said that her English publisher gave quite a large sum to secure the rights of The Open Question before the book was written.

THE YOUNGFOLKS

AND ISN'T IT MY BOY OR GIRL,
THE WISEST, BRAVEST PLAN,
WHATEVER COMES OR DOESN'T COME,
TO DO THE BEST YOU CAN?

PHOEBE CARY.

The Merry Go-Rounds

THE BADGE.

It is a question in the mind of Miss Prudence, whether the real significance of the pretty M. G. R., badge is appreciated by the members of the society. It stands for the principles which the motto embodies, and which have been taken as a rule of the life, and it is also a "hail friend!" to every other member who is met anywhere, even if in all other ways, a stranger. It can be had now for fifteen cents. By and by it cannot be had for any sum.

Have a "'Zamination Day."

We all remember, more or less distinctly, according to how long ago we were school children, the pride and anxiety that filled our hearts when the "last day of school" arrived, and our parents came to sit on the recitation benches and chairs on the "platform," to hear us give our "show examination."

The real thing, that decided whether we should "pass" or not, had taken place during the previous week; this was only to show our friends how well we were taught, by our reading a "piece" we had been drilled upon for weeks, and giving recitations in geography and arithmetic, that were as familiar to us as our alphabet.

Besides these drier details, there were "colloquies," recitations, dialogues, and, as we grew older, essays.

Just such an entertainment as this has been arranged for the M. G. R.'s, and their Chaperone hopes they will acquit themselves creditably in the eyes of their small world.

As the audience was gathering Miss Prudence noticed two strangers—Stump of S. D., who was promptly admitted, and Buckeye Girl, who had to go home for her other name.

Leland Vincent, Ill., in looking for the Open Window club, strayed into the M. G. R. by mistake.

The "program" consisted of seventeen numbers, the first being a pleasant word to the M. G. R.'s from

Pater's Housekeeper.

She said: Some time ago I received a letter from a friend, in which she said she had found the "nicest motto," and that maybe I would like to have it.

Maybe I wasn't proud to tell her that that was my motto, and had been for some time, for it was the motto of our circle!

So you see, dear friends, that others admire our good motto, as well as "we-uns."

Following this short enconium, one of the visiting "schoolma'ams," who occupied seats of honor on the platform, said a few words to the M. G. R.'s.

It takes all sorts of people to make this mighty nation of ours; the small and weak, as well as the great and strong, have their special work to do.

If each one of us would do willingly our little part in life, we should win the blessing, for "behind the dim unknown, standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above His own.

The next to make his bow (and a very graceful one, too!) was E. G. R., who spoke upon the subject of Volcanoes.

"I am glad to have the privilege of meeting with you to-day. Do you know what this circle reminds me of? It is like a system of volcanoes—first one, then another is in a state of eruption, throwing out words as lava, forming good rocks for the foundation of better lives.

"What do we care for the past? Let us look to the future and see if it has not some good in store for us, and while we are doing this, let us strive to do right in every respect."

The first poetical expression of the day's exercises came from M. A. G., who, with appropriate gestures, recited the following parody:

How dear to my heart are the pies of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view.
Made of apples and peaches and pumpkin and mince meat,
And every loved fruit that my infancy knew.
The roomy old kitchen, the pantry so near it,
The table that always stood loaded, you know;
But with nothing so pleasing to my childish fancy,
As all kinds of pies sitting there in a row.
Pies made of pumpkin and pies made of apple,
And pies made of mince-meat, all set in a row!

The Thanksgiving dinner I hailed as a treasure,
For I always found, as the noon-hour drew nigh,
My thoughts were wandering and dwelling with pleasure
On that pantry shelf, so full of good pie!
How quick I was ready to call for the dessert,
To excel all the others in speed I would try;
And then, with plate empty, I'd call to the waiter,
And tell her in haste I was "ready for pie!"
Whether pies made of lemon, or pies made of custard,
Or pies made of currants, I was ready for pie!

How soon from the waiter's own hand I'd receive it,
'Twas filled with a nectar so rich and so sweet,
No other dainty could tempt me to leave it,
'Twas pie that I wanted, and pie that I eat!
Though years have passed by since those bright days of childhood,
To keep them in mem'ry I always shall try;
And at the approach of each coming Thanksgiving,
I'll attempt to encompass my share of the pie.
Pies made of cherries, or scarlet cranberries,
I always am ready to eat all kinds of pie!

The speech of the day followed the applause this "piethetic" ballad occasioned, and was delivered by the Doctor:

"Dear M. G. R.'s, we have entered upon the duties of another year, wondering what it holds in store for us.

"We hope it may contain happiness and prosperity, yet to realize this hope, we must live in a manner that will be acceptable in the sight of God.

"The question of how life should be lived, in order to fulfill its higher purposes, is an important one for us to study, and it has been wisely said that so necessary is knowledge with regard to this question that we should have a fixed rule as to what should be done at each particular hour and moment.

"Let us write our names in kindness, love and mercy on the hearts of those with whom we come in contact, and we shall never be forgotten; for our names and deeds will be as legible on those hearts as the stars on the brow of evening.

"Let us have a high aim in life, and strive to reach it. Though our trials may be great and our persecutions many, we must never falter, but press onward and upward, and success will eventually reward us."

Fern said: "We have just celebrated the birthday anniversary of our two great men, Washington and Lincoln.

"With what pride we cherish these names in the annals of our nation's history!

"Their noble lives, lived wholly for the good of others, inspire us with new courage. Truly, their deeds live after them."

Laughing Eyes.

Laughing Eyes: "Life is a great deal what we make it, and if there are conditions in it which make us unhappy, we can weave into the darkest web a certain amount of brightness, and live in a world of our own, above and beyond that which troubles us, and thus find much happiness we should otherwise miss."

Another poetical "selection" was given here by A Soldier's Daughter:

"Sombre clouds may float above you,
There are always clouds somewhere,
But the weather changes often,
And to-morrow may be fair.

"Fix a goal that's worth the gaining
In the distance, and then strive.
'Tis the thing beyond that ever
Keeps the heart and hope alive."

W. P. E., an invited guest from the Wonder Column, arose at this juncture to propound the following question:

"Barring dictionary definitions, who will give us the best definition of 'Home?'"

As none of the M. G. R.'s seemed inclined to respond, the gentleman answered his own question in this wise, and sat down amidst applause:

"Home is the place where one is treated the best, and grumbles the most."

Brunette addressed the assembly next on the subject of Geodes:

"How many of you have ever seen a Geode?

"They are found in one of Tennessee's geological divisions, called the Highland Rim, and are hollow balls of rock, rough on the outside, but when broken, display an inner surface thickly studded with brilliant pyramids of crystalized quartz, which sparkles almost like real diamonds.

"Many times, I think, there are people who very much resemble 'geodes.'

"Though rough on the exterior, could we but see them aright, they have brilliant minds and great goodness of soul."

At this point "recess was called," and the "children" went out for a game of "tag," to relax their muscles and freshen their minds, while the guests conversed in whispers and admired the pictures, maps and specimens of fine penmanship on the blackboards, presumably the work of the pupils, but in reality executed by the teacher in the next grade, who had artistic tendencies, and "did" every blackboard in the building for such occasions!

To be concluded next week.

Scotch Laddie, Harrisville, Ind.:—Your application for admission into the M. G. R., ranks, is received and registered, awaiting your real name, that you omitted in order to send the badge for which you enclosed the money.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Strafford, Vermont, April 14, 1810. In his early life he was a merchant, and afterwards an agriculturist; but in 1855 was elected to the thirty-fourth Congress. He was transferred to the Senate thirty years ago, and his lengthy public career won for him the admiration and confidence of the people. He possessed no oratorical talent, and probably for this reason has not been very conspicuous. The grand Congressional Library building at Washington, so long as it remains, will be a monument to him. Most of his former colleagues are gone. Those remaining are Sherman and Edmonds. He died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 28, 1888.

2.—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X

THE SECRET OF HAPPINESS.

Are you almost disgusted
With life, little man?
I will tell you a wonderful trick
That will bring you contentment
If anything can—
Do something for somebody, quick!
Do something for somebody, quick!

Are you "awfully tired"
With play, little girl?
Weary, discouraged, and sick?
I'll tell you the loveliest
Game in the world—
Do something for somebody, quick!
Do something for somebody, quick!

Though it rains like the rain
Of the Flood, little man,
And the clouds are forbidding and thick,
You can make the sun shine
In your soul, little man—
Do something for somebody, quick!
Do something for somebody, quick!

Though the skies are like brass
Overhead, little girl,
And the walk like a well heated brick,
And all earthly affairs
In a terrible whirl—
Do something for somebody, quick!
Do something for somebody, quick!
—Author Unknown.

THE FAIRY HORN.

There was once a good old woman who lived in a cottage on the edge of a wood. One evening as she went to lock her door, she saw lying on the doorstep a little boy with yellow curls fast asleep. No one was near, but the child's name, "Rolf," was written on a slip of paper, which, with a few words more upon it had been wrapped round a silver coin that hung from his neck. "The fairies have brought him to me," said the old woman, when she read this. So she took care of the boy, as if he had been her own. He called her "grandmother," and grew up to be a strong fellow, a hard worker, and very skilful at playing a long wooden pipe or horn, such as the mountain boys use for a musical instrument. "I'm going to play in the king's band when I grow up," he said, when he first learned to play it; and as he grew older and improved, he still said often, "Grandmother, some day I shall go to the city where the king lives, and ask him to take me into his band."

The old woman treated this as a joke at first; but by and by she saw that he was in earnest. So she was not surprised when he came and told her that he felt the time had come for him to leave home.

"It will not be for long, grandmother," he assured her, "for, when I am in the king's band, I shall send for you, and we will be rich and live in a fine house. I have left you plenty of firewood, and bought you a goat with my wood-cutting wages."

The grandmother sighed, for she could not bear to part with him; but she made a little parcel ready and gave him a pouch holding twenty pennies.

"That is all I have for you, my son," she said, "except the bit of coin that the fairies left with you on my doorstep. It was to be given to you when you went out to seek your fortune. You are to keep it by you as long as you can, but to remember this one thing: never ask a favor of any one without offering something in return. Don't depend upon other people: pay your way as you go, and give work or money for what is given you. If you hold to this, the silver sixpence will bring you good luck."

Rolf kissed her, slung the wooden horn over his shoulder, and started on his journey.

Towards noon he knocked at a hut and asked the woman there if she could give him some food. She brought him a bowl of goat's milk and bread, and after eating it he offered her five of his pennies, which she took reluctantly, saying she had gladly shared what she could with him. Then he went on, climbing a steep mountain path. By nightfall he reached its summit; but the wind on the height was cold and cutting, so in the dark he made his way downward towards a spark of light, which proved to be the fire of a charcoal burner.

"Have you shelter where I could pass the night?" he asked a dark figure by the coals.

"Yes," was the answer, "a poor enough one."

In truth it was only a roof of rough slabs, but Rolf laid himself gladly under it, on a pile of straw, and in the morning partook hungerily of the dried salt meat which was the charcoal burner's breakfast.

"I can not take money from you," said the latter, refusing the ten pennies his young guest offered him.

"You have given me lodging and breakfast," said Rolf, "and I ask no favors that I am not willing to pay for." So he left the money and went on. By afternoon he began to have lame and swollen feet from the stony roads, and as he was sitting down to rest by the highway a farmer drove by.

"Shall I give you a lift on your way?" he called.

Rolf was glad enough to accept the offer. So he jumped up beside the man, and before sunset they reached the city gates. Here Rolf left the farmer, pressing upon him the five remaining pennies.

"It was no trouble at all," said the man. "I was glad of your company."

"Perhaps," answered Rolf, "but I like to return kindness when I can."

He pushed his way along the crowded street, looking for the king's palace. Just then he met a little man in a long cloak, with a gray beard.

"Good sir," he said, "could you tell me how to get to the royal palace?"

"Yes," said the little man, "but what do you want there?" So Rolf told him, and the man laughed.

"You can't know much of the world," he said. "That old mountain horn would not be admitted in his majesty's orchestra; all the players are great musicians and have trumpets of gold and silver or wonderful stringed instruments. The most you can do is to pick up a few pennies by playing on the street corners."

"But that is the same as begging," Rolf objected, "and I am no beggar. I want to work for my living."

"As you like," said the man, who was a fairy; though no one would have known it. Just here Rolf, in his hurry to be gone, stumbled over a paving stone. His horn rolled under the wheels of a passing cart and in a moment was cracked and useless. He stared at it in distress.

"Oh, what shall I do?" he cried.

"Look!" whispered his new friend at his elbow. "I have a horn like yours under my cloak, which I will give you. I don't want it; take it and try your luck."

The boy drew forth his silver sixpence.

"If you give me the horn," he cried, "you must take this, though it's the last coin I have. It is fairy money, and will bring good luck."

The man held out his hand for it, smiling mysteriously. "So will the horn," he said, and disappeared in the crowd.

Rolf pressed on, reached the palace, and obtained an audience with the king's bandmaster a very haughty gentleman.

"You may play one tune for me," this person said, with a scornful face, "but that will settle it. We want no street pipers here."

Rolf lifted his pipe to his lips, and blew a little mountain air. What was his surprise to hear the horn giving out most wonderfully sweet sounds, so beautiful that the bandmaster and all hearers exclaimed in amazement. "this must be some celebrated young musician!" When he had finished he was summoned to the king, made to repeat the performance, and engaged on the spot as horn-player and soloist in the royal orchestra. Rolf still puzzled himself as to how he had suddenly become so skilled. His fame spread, and one day the old grandmother was surprised by a grand messenger, who came to say that her adopted son had sent for her to come to a town home. She would not leave her cottage life, however. So Rolf loaded her with comforts there as long as she lived. All his life he enchanted the court with his magical music, but after he died a little old man came to the palace and asked for the horn. It was refused him, and he muttered some strange words. When the other players tried to use it not a sound could they make. Its fairy power was gone, and it hung on the wall of the concert hall—a plain, old, silent, wooden mountain pipe.—Christian Register.

X X X X X
X X X X X

1. The fabled goddess of corn and tillage. 2. To run away. 3. A song bird. 4. Narrative poem in elevated style. 5. Intellect.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PUZZLE.

The area of one plain surface of a very common American coin is just equivalent to both plane surfaces of that of another. What are the coins?

4.—CHARADE.

It is a difficult task to first, second, third, council, of its whole.

5.—QUERY.

What was the "Macedonian phalanx?"

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Benevolent feeling ennobles the most trifling actions."

Answers to Puzzles of March 2.

1.—James G. Blaine.
2.—Twenty-one and two-thirds ft.
3.—Doctor Bernardo.
4.—The Culverin among the earlier forms of cannon was a very long gun. It was generally an 18-pounder, weighing 5 cwt.; the demi-culverin was a 9-pounder, weighing 30 cwt. A culverin of especially large dimensions is still in existence at Dover Castle, where it is known by the name of "Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol."
5.—Burke wrote:
"To read without reflecting is like eating without digesting."

Chat.

Robt. S. Walker: "Come when you will, I'm a welcome for thee."

Genie: Your enigma is very good, and will be used soon.

Marley Cranford: Thank you for new work; the letter was forwarded. How about a Wonder Column letter circle?

H. H. Leonard solves problem No. 4, Feb. 2, with just the figures besides arithmetical signs. Did anyone do it more simply?

John Goodwin: There was a slight mistake in two of your solutions, but they were mainly correct. Come again.

Mac: You were correct, as usual.

W. P. E sends a full list of solutions, and in regard to "Coal Oil Johnny," adds to the account given last week the fact that this spendthrift had a few thousand dollars remaining from the wreck of his fortune, which he invested in Nebraska land, where he was living at last accounts.

A. Faul: You shall go to the head. Thank you for kind message.

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References—Third Nat'l Bank, any business house in Dayton or Com'l Agencies.

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[The above offer is genuine. We guarantee the above firm will do as they agree.—EDITOR.]

THE NEXT CENSUS.

Bureau Not to be Made a Refuge for Incompetents.

Washington, March 11.—The policy that will govern the task of taking the census of 1900 was outlined in an official statement made to The Associated Press to-day by Director Merriam and Assistant Director Wines. Several of the officials selected Thursday night have qualified and the active preliminary work will begin at once. The statement of policy follows:

"As to prospective appointments to office the services of no more staff officers can be utilized at present, and there will be no others selected within certainly thirty days. Prof. Henry Gannett, the well known geographer of the geological survey who was the political and statistical geographer of the last census, has been asked to take charge of the same work for the coming census and if the geological survey is willing to spare him sufficiently to undertake this work he will be entrusted with it and given an absolutely free hand. Until the schedules come back to the office from the enumerators in July, 1900, there will be no clerks wanted save such a small skeleton force as will be named to take care of the correspondence and office work preliminary to the taking of the census. When the schedules come back there will be a large force of employes appointed.

All applications for office will receive consideration and a large number already have been received and placed on file. While the impression has gone abroad that the census is to be a refuge for incompetency, the truth and the actual facts are that all applicants will be subjected to examination before appointed, which will be as rigid as the examinations before the civil service commission. No political influence will be sufficient to put an employe on the census payrolls of whose competency to do the work to be assigned him the director is not satisfied in advance. And, furthermore, if any employe is found to be incompetent on trial, such employe will be discharged regardless of his or her political backing. The examinations of employes will be directed not so much for the testing of their general information and capacity as it will be to their fitness for the work to be done, as for example, no copyist who cannot write or spell satisfactorily will be appointed nor calculators who cannot calculate. First of all, after the general administrative officers are selected, there must be 300 supervisors appointed, and in their selection consultation will be had with senators and representatives in the respective states. It may be announced also that senators and representatives who do not belong to the Republican party will receive the same fair treatment and consideration along this line that is given Republicans. These supervisors will be appointed by the President and confirmed by the senate. None of these, as now contemplated, are to be recess appointments but the list will be ready for submission to the senate at the oening of the next session. The supervisors, in turn, will appoint 40,000 enumerators to do the actual work throughout the country but the list of appointments of enumerators first must have the approval of the director of the census. After approval they will be immediately furnished the necessary blanks and instructions. This will be no small task. Assuming the population of the United States at this time to be, in round numbers, 80,000,000 people, there must be 400,000 sheets issued for the population schedules alone. Adding to these the other schedules there will have to be in the aggregate not less than a half million such sheets in printed form issued. All this mass of paper will have to be manufactured. In counting the population every individual will be represented by a separate card and there will have to be manufactured and printed not less than 100,000,000 of these cards. The probability is that a system of machine calculating which admits of counting facts in combination and which worked so well in the last census will be adopted for that of 1900. The office will have to select from the various devices the one most satisfactory and a sufficient number to do the work must be then manufactured. The work will be pushed with all possible speed consistent with accuracy and every effort made to avoid dragging the work along unnecessarily. Taken all in all the complete number of appointments that will be made in the course of the census will be over 45,000; these include 18 or 20 staff officers, 300 supervisors, 40,000 enumerators and about 3,000 clerks and other employes here."

Washington, March 10.—The preliminary organization of the census of 1900 took definite shape last night at a conference between Director of the Census Merriam and Assistant Director Frederick H. Winens, who arrived here yesterday. Several important offices in the census administration were filled. Col. Albert F. Childs, of the District of Columbia, will be chief clerk; Edward McCauley, of the District of Columbia, disbursing officer, and William A. King, of Colorado, is to be one of the chief statisticians. Both Colonel Childs and Mr. King held similar offices under the census of 1890.

These appointees will shortly assume their duties, and under the supervision of ex-Governor Merriam and Assistant Director Winens will get the work of organization under headway.

Home From Porto Rico.

New York, March 10.—The United States transort Manitoba (re-named Logan) arrived to-day from San Juan and Arroyo, Porto Rico, with Col. Hubbell and the Forty-seventh New York volunteers, 1154 men all told, several discharged nurses and convalescent soldiers and two civilians. One of the soldiers died on the passage: Sergeant Frank Angevine, Company E, died March 6, of Bright's disease. The Forty-seventh New York volunteers went to Porto Rico last October and was engaged in policing the various towns and villages of the island. Since leaving Brooklyn only nine men have died. One was murdered, one was accidentally killed, two were suicides and the others died from natural causes.

Oklahoma Storm.

Oklahoma City, March 11.—A terrific wind storm visited this place to-day. It blew a perfect gale while the rain fell in sheets. Nearly 100 houses were blown down.

The oil mill and compress were damaged and nearly every smokestack in town is down.

GOMEZ DEPOSED.

Cuban Assembly Attacks Him as a "Traitor" to Cuba.

Havana, March 11.—The Cuban military assembly in public session this afternoon impeached General Maximo Gomez and removed him from his command as general in chief of the Cuban.

Much passion was evident in the speeches, in some of which Gomez was declared to have been delinquent in his duties and disobedient because he had accepted the proposition of Robert P. Porter, President McKinley's special emissary, without consulting the assembly, because he had taken upon himself the arrangement for the payment and disarming of the Cuban troops independent of the assembly and because he had declared to the assembly that he would observe its rulings in so far as he considered them beneficial to Cuba.

GOMEZ'S STATEMENT

Concerning Action of the Cuban Assembly in Deposing Him.

Havana, March 13.—Gen. Maximo Gomez has issued the following statement to the Cuban people and army:

"By the use of the supreme faculties with which it is endowed the assembly, representing the army only, has deposed me as commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, which grade it conferred upon me during the last war. As commander-in-chief, I always followed the dictates of my best conscience and the call of great national needs. I endeavored in all circumstances to fulfill my duty.

"The assembly considers as a fact that I do not aid it in efforts to raise loans which later would compromise the greatest financial and political interests of Cuba to be an act of insubordination and of want of respect. The primary cause for the action taken against me is my conviction that Cuba shoud begin the exercise of its own sovereignty, as a representative of the union and concord proclaimed at Monte Cristo and sustained unimpaired on the field of battle, free from all companies, keeping the nation's honor spotless.

"As for the rest, as a sincere man, I confess I thank them because they relieve me of great political obligations, and also leave me free to return to my abandoned home, which, during 30 years of continual strife for the good of this country that I love so much, has been my one aspiration. Foreigner as I am, I did not come to save this country by helping it to defend its just cause as a mercenary soldier; and, consequently, since the oppressive power of Spain has withdrawn from this land and left Cuba in freedom, I have sheathed my sword, thinking I had finished the mission which I had voluntarily imposed upon myself. I am owed nothing. I retire contented and satisfied at having done all I could for the benefit of my brothers. Wherever destiny rules that I make my home, there can the Cubans depend upon a friend."

Havana, March 13.—Governor General Brooke has been notified of the deposition of Gomez, and was much interested to learn the details of the action taken by the assembly. He said he could not express an opinion as to the effect of the assembly's action as to the future relations between General Gomez and the United States, especially in the matter of disbursing of the $3,000,000 offered by Washington to the Cuban troops on disbanding of the Cubans, but the opinion seems to be, among the American officials, that as the assembly has not been officially recognized by the United States government its action, so far as Washington is concerned will not amount to more than the resolutions of any other body of individuals.

The assembly is being strongly censured by Cubans on all sides, and there were popular demonstrations in favor of the deposed chief, the crowds shouting "Long live Gomez" and "Death to the Assembly."

It is said on good authority that the pay rolls Gomez is preparing to hand General Brooke are most complete, full and fair, and that when the army learns he can aid the troops in procuring $3,000,000, whereas it is problematical whether the assembly can obtain anything, there is little doubt as to the side the army will take in the controversy. The troops are tired of the field and insufficient food, and the indications are that they would readily disband on receipt of the $3,000,000 unless deceived by the assembly with promises of a larger payment in the event of refusing to disband.

The patriotic club have decided to abolish the Junta Patriotica, the members of which are elected by them, and to establish a patriotic league in its place. General Gomez, it is said, will be asked to accept the presidency of the new organization.

IN FAVOR OF GOMEZ.

Feeling Amongst the Cubans is Growing Intense.

Havana, March 13, 10:45 a. m.—A public manifestation upon the part of the different patriotic clubs, in which the general public will assist, has been called for 4 o'clock this afternoon. The people who are to take part in the demonstration will march with music and banners to Quinta, where they will express to Gen. Gomez their adherence to himself and their disapproval of the action of the Cuban assembly in removing him from the office of general in chief of the Cuban army.

There were cheers last night for Gen. Gomez in Central park and cries were raised against the Cuban military assembly.

In the evening at the theatre, the public vociferously applauded Gen. Gomez and Cuba. The feeling against the assembly is growing.

This morning there were signs of some excitement, which may find expression at the gatherings of this afternoon.

The assembly meets this afternoon at 2 o'clock and a lively session is expected.

Santiago, Cuba, March 14.—Much excitement prevails about the action of the military assembly in dismissing Gen. Gomez from the post of commander-in-chief. Cubans of all classes emphatically repudiate the assembly's proceedings, declaring that it does not represent the national feeling. The general opinion is that the assembly's action is the severest blow that has been dealt to the legitimate aspirations of Cuba since the American occupation began.

IN CUBA.

CHARITY IN HAVANA.

Thousands of Women and Children Dependent.

New York, March 9.—Brigadier General William Ludlow, military governor of Havana, has written a lengthy letter to the Evening Post describing conditions in the Cuban capital and applying for assistance for Cuban charities. The destitute, he says, are found in greater number in Havana than the other provinces. The destitute in his department drawing rations, approximating 20,000, must for the present be fed or be permitted to starve.

"One of the distressing features," says the governor, "is that a greater proportion of the destitute are women and children whose men have died or been killed in the waste of war, while 20,000 or 30,000 more are still aggregated as an army, practically idle and dependent upon the country for their maintenance, instead of being at work earning their living and supporting their families. It is almost impossible in the average case of women to find anything for them to do and this helpless class make special appeal to sympathy."

The charitable institutions of Havana, Gen. Ludlow declares to be quite inadequate to meet the emergency. He cites as an instance the "Casa de las Vidas" (Home of the Widows), a large structure in the capital occupied by the widows of Spanish officers. Of this institution Gen. Ludlow says: There are at present at the home a total of 200 of all ages, 70 women, 90 girls and 50 boys—who are almost all entirely destitute and from a prolonged course of semi-starvation and the absence of medical or other supplies, are deplorably reduced and have much sickness among them. Many of them are well born, accomplished and educated, totally unable to do anything for themselves, and with the ignorance of a child as to means of support. They profess themselves as willing to do any work, even the roughest; but without any qualifications they would be useless to an employer.

To meet the needs of these women, Gen. Ludlow suggests that "An association of women of the states might take account of the matter and perfect arrangements by which the institution should be otherwise maintained than as a temporary military exigency."

The governor concludes by saying that Mrs. Ludlow, who has taken a strong interest in the matter, would be very glad to receive any communication on the subject, or such contributions of money, clothes or food as may be forwarded.

CUBA'S GOVERNMENT.

Military Power to Be Supplanted by the Civil.

Washington, March 10.—The administration is contemplating a change in some features of the government of Cuba. It is probable that the military government will, to a certain extent, be replaced with civil government. The head of the government must, of course, remain military, but the change in contemplation is to have civil officers in place of the military men in the cabinet and subordinate positions.

It is said that the officers, being brought up under strict military discipline, hold not only the statues, but the army rules and regulations, as the guide in all things, while the civilian officers would hold the statues as the supreme guide, and endeavor to get along under them in the best manner possible, and with more diplomacy than is prescribed by the army men. It is not known whether the contemplated change has reached a point further than discussion in the war department and with the President, but its advantages have been pointed out, and the authority of the government to establish such a civil government under control of the military government has been determined.

DESIRE A PARK.

Citizens of Santiago Would Have San Juan Hill.

Santiago de Cuba, March 13.—A movement is on foot here to persuade the United States government to purchase San Juan Hill to be used as a public park. The idea is that a certain portion could be set apart to be used as an American cemetery and a site of a mortuary church. A few thousand dollars spent upon the rest would make a beautiful recreation ground, including a half mile race track, a base ball diamond and tennis grounds.

Gen. Leonard Wood, military governor and other prominent Americans favor the project believing that if the land can be obtained at a reasonable figure, the suggestion should be carried out in memory of heroic charge of the American troops.

Senor Barcadi, mayor of Santiago, yesterday, planted a tree of liberty in the plaza Dolores, in the presence of more than three thousand children representing the different schools of the city, as well as a large concourse of citizens.

CASH FOR CUBA

Loaded Into Ten Trucks at the Sub-Treasury.

New York, March 11.—A squad of 30 picked men from Company B, Thirteenth regulars, under command of Capt. Littell, went to the sub-treasury to-day and the $3,000,000 for the Cuban army was loaded into ten trucks. Two armed private guards, three soldiers and police were detailed to each truck. The trucks were driven to the government tug Gen. Meigs and the money was transferred on it to the transport Meade.

Only half of the total, or $1,500,000, was taken from the sub-treasury in the morning. The other half may be taken away this afternoon or may be held until next week to be sent on another transport.

COMPLETION OF ROLLS

The Only Obstacle in Way of Payment of Cuban Soldiers.

Havana, March 11.—The only obstacle now in the way of paying off the Cuban troops is the completion of the rolls. Gen. Gomez expects that six thousand commissioned and ten thousand non-commissioned officers are relatively large numbers in an army of 32,000 privates, but these officers in many cases received their appointment because the Cubans have had no other way of recognizing bravery and stimulating enthusiasm. "It may seem," he says, "a cheap sort of promotion, but it meant a good deal to the Cubans."

CUBAN CENSUS

Will Be Taken as Thoroughly as That of the United States.

Washington, March 13.—The administration has decided to take a census of the island of Cuba as complete and careful as that taken in the United States. A census is found necessary to determine who are citizens and qualified electors before an election is held to establish a representative government.

Death Rate Decreases.

Washington, March 10.—General Ludlow has cabled to the war department from Havana that the deaths in that city for February 1899 are 51 per cent less than for February, 1898.

ADVANCING WAGES.

Wages Increased.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 9.—The Dayton Coal and Iron Co., at Dayton, Tenn., will at once advance the wages of its 300 miners seven per cent. The advance is due to the excellent condition of the iron market.

Here's More Prosperity.

Whitinsville, Mass., March 8.—The Whitinsville cotton mill and the cotton mills at Linwood and Saundersville have announced an advance in wages to take place April 3. About 1,000 operatives are affected.

Increase Affects 6,000.

Pittsburg, March 10.—The National Tube Works company announced yesterday that an increase of wages of 10 per cent will be granted its 6,000 employes, to take effect March 16.

More Happy Employes.

Benwood, W. Va., March 11.—The increase of 10 per cent in wages recently decided upon by the Riverside Iron Works will go into effect to-morrow and as a consequence there is much rejoicing on the part of the 3,000 men affected. The advance applies to all departments, tube works, plate works, blast furnace and steel plant.

ROCK ISLAND ROAD.

Railroad Employes Receive an Increase in Wages.

Chicago, March 11.—More than 3,000 employes of the roadway department of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, are to be made happy by an increase in pay. Vice President and General Manager Parker, of the company, gave notice that commencing at once, every section hand and employ of the roadway department on every line of the 600 miles of the big system would have his wages advanced from five to ten per cent.

THOUSANDS

Will Be Benefited by the Wage Scale Adjustment.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 13.—A conference on the bi-monthly adjustment of the Amalgamated association wage scale will be held at Youngstown, O., to-morrow. President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated association, stated to-day that the market reports showed a heavy advance in bar iron and he expected that the conference would result in an increase in the wages of 18,000 puddlers and finishers. Several thousand unskilled workmen who are not members of the Amalgamated association will also be benefited if the wages of the puddlers and finishers are increasd.

PORTO RICO.

CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS

Will Be Established in Porto Rico in a Short Time.

New York, March 13.—The American Missionary association in response to the report and recommendations of its commissioners to Porto Rico, A. F. Beard and Rev. Dr. William F. Hayward, for the investigation of the educational and religious conditions there, have agreed to enter upon a forward movement and to establish in Porto Rico at once, Christian schools like that which it has established in this country, at intervals during the last fifty years, chiefly for the negroes in the South, but also for the Indians in the west, the Chinese on the Pacific coast and the Southern Islanders (whites). Three points for the establishment of these schools have been selected and others will follow in due course.

SOUTHERN WOMEN

To Erect Monument in Memory of Winnie Davis.

Richmond, Va., March 9.—The design for the statue to be erected in Hollywood over the grave of Miss Winnie Davis, the "Daughter of the Confederacy," has been chosen and approved by Mrs. Davis.

The design, which is by Zolvey, of New York, is the figure of a sitting angel. It is to be of Italian marble, and will be erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Double Execution.

St. Scholastique, Que., March 10.—Mrs. Cordelia Poirier and Samuel Parslow were hanged here to-day. The drop fell at 8:05.

Life was declared extinct in 8 minutes, the necks of both having been broken. Mrs. Poirier, who said farewell to her relatives last night, was firm and collected throughout. She took part in the mass said at 5 o'clock this morning, and on the scaffold shook hands with the hangman without a tremor of fear. The crowd inside the jail jeered at her, but even then her composure did not desert her, and at the suggestion of the executioner she turned and faced the jeerers and stood erect and prayed to the last. Parslow exhibited much less courage and was more dead than alive when the drop fell. The condemned were taken to the scaffold separately, and were prevented from seeing each other by a screen placed between them. Six hundred men who had remained up all night witnessed the execution. Outside the jail there were 2,000 more who, with a beam, tried to batter down the gate of the jail yard, and could only be made to desist by the provincial police firing their revolvers into the air. The behavior of the crowd inside was such that one of the priests, Rev. Father Maloche, had to reprove them from the scaffold.

Gunboats at Kingston.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 8.—The United States gunboats Annapolis and Vicksburg, have arrived here in advance of the other ships of the American squadron. Preparations are being made by the civil and naval authorities for suitably entertaining Rear Admiral Sampson and his officers during their visit to this port. Public sympathy with the United States is evidenced by the general display of American flags throughout the city and on the shipping in port.

Act Declared Void.

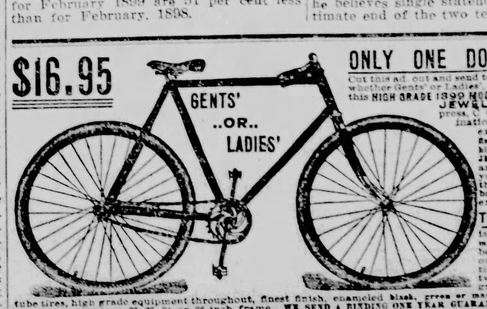
Chicago, March 13.—Judge Gibbons has declared that the act of the legislature of Illinois passed in 1897, giving veterans of the civil war preferment over the other candidates in civil service examinations is void, because it gives a special or exclusive privilege and because it is inconsistent with the basic principles underlying the nature of our institutions.

Bounty Law Repealed.

St. Paul, Minn., March 9.—The senate has passed the Batz bill repealing the sugar bounty law, which has been in effect in Minnesota since 1895. The law provided for a bounty of one cent per pound on sugar manufactured from beets grown in Minnesota.

Vetoed Statehood Bill.

Wichita, Kas., March 9.—Governor Barnes, of Oklahoma, to-day vetoed the statehood bill on the ground of the expense of various elections and because he believes single statehood to be the ultimate end of the two territories.



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A GOOD COMPLEXION

Depends On Good Digestion.

This is almost an axiom, although usually we are apt to think that cosmetics face powders, lotions, fancy soaps, etc., are the secret for securing a clear complexion.

But all these are simply superficial assistants. It is impossible to have a good complexion unless the digestive organs perform their work properly; unless the stomach by properly digesting the food taken into it furnishes an abundance of pure blood a good complexion is impossible.

This is the season so many ladies are using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they promptly cure any stomach trouble, and they have found out that perfect digestion means a perfect complexion and one that does not require cosmetics and powders to enhance its beauty.

Many ladies diet themselves or deny themselves many articles of food solely in order to keep their complexion clear.

When Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are used no such dieting is necessary. Take these tablets and eat all the good, wholesome food you want and you need have no fear of indigestion nor the sallow, dull complexion which nine women out of ten have, solely because they are suffering from some form of indigestion.

Bear in mind that beauty proceeds from good health, good health results from perfect digestion and we have advanced the best argument to induce every man or woman to give this splendid remedy a trial.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found in drug stores and cost but 50 cents per package. They are prepared by the F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

If there is any improvement of the stomach or bowels they will remove it, and the resultant effects are good digestion, good health, and a clear, bright complexion. Ask your druggist for the tablets and a free book on stomach diseases.

NEBRASKA'S NEW SENATOR.

The Long Struggle is Ended at Last.

Lincoln, Neb., March 8.—In joint session to-day, M. L. Hayward was elected United States senator to suceed Wm. V. Allen. He received 74 votes, the solid Republican membership, with the exception of one absent on account of sickness. Allen received 38, the full fusion strength.

Lincoln, Neb., March 8.—The most stubborn senatorial contest in the history of Nebraska ended abruptly last night when Judge Monroe L. Hayward, of Nebraska City, was nominated in the Republican caucus as the successor of William V. Allen, Populist.

Judge Hayward's selection in the caucus came on the second ballot, and was a surprise to the uninitiated. It followed a brief note of withdrawal sent to the caucus by John T. Webster, of Omaha,

MONROE L. HAYWARD, Nebraska's New United States Senator.

which released his supporters, who began changing their votes to Hayward. In the midst of the uproar Speaker Clark, of Lancaster county, moved that Hayward be made the unanimous choice of the caucus, and it carried with a whoop. Judge Hayward has been urged as the logical Republican candidate since the election of legislature. As the Republican nominee for governor he made an exceptionally strong canvass, reducing the fusion majority in the state materially and going down to defeat a stronger man than at the time of his nomination. He has lead in strength since the legislative balloting was begun, but was handicapped until recently by the hostility to a caucus and the fact that he had a united field against him. The contest closed with less bitterness manifested than was to be expected, his leading opponents joining in congratulations.

Omaha, Neb., March 8.—Monroe Leland Hayward, nominated by the Republican caucus for United States senator to succeed William V Allen, was born in Willsboro, Essex county, N Y., December 22, 1840. His ancestors came to this country before the revolution. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Twenty-second New York Infantry, and was discharged December, 1862, owing to disability arising from sickness. He came to Nebraska in 1867, settling at Nebraska City, where he has resided ever since and practiced law. He never held any office except that of member of the state constitutional convention in 1873 and a short term on the bench in 1886. He has a wife, one daughter and two sons, one of whom, Edwin P., is a surgeon in the United States army, and William H., a lawyer, and was a captain in the Second Nebraska Regiment during the late war. He has accumulated a comfortable fortune.

For Manila.

San Francisco, March 10.—Orders have been received at army headquarters here to prepare transportation for the Ninth infantry, which is to be sent to Manila, although it had been assigned to various points on this coast. It has been given out from department headquarters that the war department is desirous of recruiting for the cavalry service in the Philippines, and also for that of the artillery. The recruiting officers of the department are authorized to make enlistments for the light artillery and cavalry service.

Sixth Ohio Coming Home.

Washington, March 13.—The Secretary of War to-day issued an order mustering out the Sixth Ohio volunteers, now at Cienfuegos, Cuba.

It is expected that they will not reach the United States before May first. Many of the southern coast states quarantine against Cuba after May first, and it is therefore deemed desirable to return the volunteers to the United States as can be spared before that date.

The Sixth Ohio will probably be brought to Savannah, and from there sent immediately to Ohio.

Mustered Out.

Washington, March 13.—By the direction of the President to-day an order was issued mustering out a large number of general and staff officers of the volunteer army. The general officers mustered out to-day are as follows:

Major general, Joseph W. Kelfer; Brigadier generals, Arnold, Alexander, Kennington, Snyder, Randall, Sheridan, Douglass, Boynton, McKibben, Carpenter and Humphreys.

More Men Mustered Out.

Augusta, Ga., March 8.—The Eighth Pennsylvania, which was mustered out yesterday at Camp McKenzie, left for home last night. The Thirteenth will be discharged Saturday. The Pennsylvanians have made an excellent impression here, many of the officers and enlisted men being entertained during their stay by leading people of Augusta.

Muster Out Order.

Washington, March 10.—Orders were issued to-day for the muster out at Savannah, Ga., of the 160th regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, now at Matanzas. The regiment will be brought home as soon as a troop ship is available, and kept at Savannah till warmer weather.

AT BACOLED.

The Negros Commissioners Are Doing Good Work.

Manila, March 9.—The Maritime Steam Navigation company's steamer Nustra Senora Del Rosairo has arrived here from Iloilo, and reports all quiet, although skirmishing is frequent in the outlying districts.

The Negros commissioners landed on Friday last at Bacoled, and have been doing excellent work since. The St. Paul landed a battalion of troops at Negros on March 4. Col. Smith and other officers were magnificently received and entertained by the natives, who were extremely kind and courteous. The occasion was generally celebrated with enthusiasm.

Within an hour of landing, the signal corps had established communication with Iloilo, Capt. Tilley reporting the news of the reception to Gen. Miller.

Goodal's battalion was subsequently landed at Cebu without opposition, and is now quartered in the city.

GEN. J. W. KEIFER ARRIVES.

The Sad News of Mrs. Kiefer's Death Reached Him On the Train.

Springfield, O., March 14.—Major General J. Warren Keifer, who hastened from Cuba with his son Capt. H. Keifer, hoping to reach the bedside of his dying wife, did not arrive till Monday midnight. He received the news of the death of Mrs. Keifer while on the train Monday. The common pleas court adjourned out of respect to Gen. Keifer. The funeral will be held Wednesday at 10 o'clock, conducted by Rev. Thompson and Dr. Fullerton.

FOREIGN NEWS.

RUSSIA WITHDRAWS

Protest Against Hong Kong Contract—Understanding Reached.

Pekin, March 10.—The Chinese foreign office has received a despatch from St. Petersburg saying that as a result of negotiations between Russia and Great Britain the Russian minister here will withdraw his protest against the Hong Kong contract.

The London Times, in its financial article on February 1, announced that a Chinese 5 per cent. railroad loan of $11,500,000 had been arranged by China with a British syndicate, the loan being especially secured on the Chinese Northern railroad, China, it is added, had given Great Britain a pledge that these railroads would not be alienated to any foreign power. It is apparently against this loan or its terms that Russia protested, the transaction since becoming known as the Nin-Chwang, or Hong Kong loan. Nin-Chwang is the Chinese port at the head of the Gulf of Lio-Tung, the port of Mukden, capital of Manchuria.

AS AN INSULT.

Italian Minister Regards China's Treatment of His Country.

Pekin, March 8.—The Italian minister here regards as an insult the manner in which the Tsung li Yamen, or Chinese foreign office, has treated Italy's demand for a coaling station at San-Mun bay, and a rupture of diplomatic relations between Italy and China is probable.

It is believed that Russia has reiterated her protest against the British railroad loan, in order to make the contract ground for complaint against the Chinese and thus seek compensation, territorial or otherwise.

IMPERIAL FORCES

Routed in a Pitched Battle With Rebels.

Tacoma, Wash., March 13.—The steamship Victoria brings news from Nankin that 10,000 Chinese rebels have crossed the Anhui borders into Honan, there joining the rebels, their combined forces numbering over 20,000. Thus combined, they marched against and captured Shouchun, the second city of the Anhui province, badly defeating General Kuo and the imperial forces. Five hundred rebels and many soldiers were killed in the battle in North Kiangsu between the rebels and the combined forces of Generals Kuo, Wu and Liu. Several rebel leaders were taken, but the main body of the rebels escaped and started for Anhui.

FROM SAMOA.

Provisional Government Under Mataafa a Failure.

Apia, Samoa, Feb. 22, via San Francisco, March 9.—Four weeks have elapsed since the last mail dispatch left here for San Francisco concerning the outbreak of the civil war between the adherents of Tanus Malietoa and those of Mataafa. During this time Samoa has been free from any active warfare. The provisional government under Mataafa has not been a success; it has estranged the feelings of many of its own supporters by the deportation of Malietoa chiefs and banishing from Apia of all native Samoan adults who were on Malietoa's side. All Malietoa's adherents who were not deported have been fined, and inoffensive natives, the servants of whites who had been in no way connected with the fighting, have been arrested. A sharp remonstrance from British Consul Maxse, who now has two men-of-war supporting him, has prevented a recurrence of this annoyance.

The German consul has received a cable from Germany directing him to recognize the authority of Chief Justice Chambers, and withdraw from the council he and Dr. Raffel had taken in relation to the supreme court. This news has discouraged Mataafa, and in addition the United States consul has written him to the effect that notwithstanding rumors around Apia, the United States has not recognized Mataafa as king, and that the consul has nothing on the matter from his government and is awaiting dispatches.

BOOTH RECOVERING.

And is Able to Enter the Campaign in New Zealand.

London, March 13.—Inquiries made regarding the despatch from Melbourne, Victoria, published in New York, saying Gen. William Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation army was lying so seriously ill there that his recovery was doubtful, show that a despatch has been received at the headquarters of the Salvation Army here from Adelaide, South Australia, saying Gen. Booth has been suffering from dysentery, that he is recovering as rapidly as expected and that he will be able to proceed to New Zealand to-morrow for the purpose of conducting a Salvation Army camp campaign in that colony.

—The best medicine money can buy for impure blood, nervousness, and all stomach and kidney troubles is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

TYRANNY IN PALAWAN

May Cause Spain the Loss of Another Colony.

Tacoma, Washington, March 13.—Advices by the steamship Victoria from the Orient state that Spanish avarice and misrule have again stirred up a rebellion. The insurgent Moros of Palawan island, one of the insurgent group north of Borneo, murdered the Spanish governor of Palawan, residing at Port Royalist, and killed his assistants. His head was severed from his body and carried back into the hills to incite a rebellion among the natives, who had previously feared Spain's power. A church and other Spanish buildings were burned after which the rebellious Moros retreated to the hills of Palawan, carrying with them several dozen men, women and children, all Spaniards, as prisoners.

This news comes from Singapore, where it was cabled from Labuan, capital of British North Borneo. It was brought there by the British steamship Labuan whose master, Capt. Pfort, learned that onerous taxes and other burdens imposed by the Spanish had caused the natives to strike a blow for freedom. He also found that the Spanish mail steamship which called at Port Royalist, after the massacre did nothing except to make inquiries. Pfort brought away the governor's wife, several other women and children, a priest and twelve soldiers who were landed at Sandakan.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the worst form of any disease or its attendant ills, or any of the displacements peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Add. Mrs. C. B. Miller, Box 95, Kokomo, Ind.

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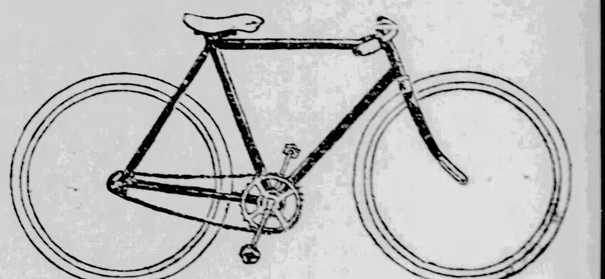

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THE BLADE BICYCLE is a handsome, reliable wheel, equipped for business and comfort. It is especially recommended for an all around road wheel. It is built to stand hard usage, and will never disappoint the rider.

THE ADVANCE IN PRICE this season is mainly in the quality of tires used, although other parts of the wheel have been greatly improved. The Blade Bicycle, this season, will be equipped with only the highest grade Morgan & Wright double tube guaranteed tires. The pedals, pedal cranks, hubs, and in fact every part of the Blade Bicycle have been so improved as to make it a perfect high grade 1899 model. We offer this wheel to our readers with an absolute guarantee at a really wholesale price. We know that wheels can now be purchased for much less than the price at which we offer ours, but please remember before investing in a cheap wheel that quality should be considered rather than price, and an absolute guarantee rather than none at all.

ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE Our contract with the factory this season is so binding that we can give our readers an absolute guarantee which covers every part of the wheel. Our guarantee is so complete that it should remove all hesitation in placing an order without being able to first personally inspect the wheel. We guarantee the Blade Bicycle for the entire riding season of 1899, whereas the Association guarantee is only for 60 days.

SPECIFICATIONS.

Frame—22-inch (options 24 and 26). 1¼-inch seamless steel tubing, fully lugged throughout. Ladies' 22-inch (options 20 and 24-inch).

Steering Head—5⅛ inches, 1⅛ inches in diameter. Ladies', 4½ inch.

Crown—Arched, nickeled.

Fork Ends—Drop forged, improved two-piece pattern, left crank detachable, right crank and axle in one piece.

Tread—3

WASHINGTON.

MUSTER-OUT

Of Volunteer Forces is Decided Upon.

Washington, March 9.—Orders were issued at the War department yesterday for the Twelfth N. Y. V. infantry, now at Matanzas, Cuba, to take passage on the transport Berlin for New York city, where it will be mustered out. This is the beginning of a general movement for the muster out of all the volunteer troops stationed in Cuba, and indicates that the administration believes that the time has come when it can safely reduce its military forces in Cuba. The fact that the rainy season is not far off is a potent reason for the early recall of the volunteer troops in Cuba. The homeward movement will have to be gradual because of the limited transportation facilities now at the disposal of the War department. The various regiments will be brought home, however, as rapidly as the available troopships can make the trips between the island and various ports in the United States selected for their disembarkation. There are now about 25,000 volunteer troops in Cuba, and the withdrawal will leave about 15,000 regular troops there for the enforcement of the policy of the administration for the establishment of a stable government on the island. The volunteer troops now on garrison duty in Cuba and under muster out orders include the following organizations: Second Illinois, 16th Indiana, 4th Illinois, 161st Indiana, 9th Illinois, 49th Iowa, 3d Kentucky, 31st Michigan, 2d Louisiana, 6th Missouri, 8th Mississippi, 12th New York, 1st North Carolina, 3d Nebraska, 2d South Carolina, 4th Tennessee, 4th Virginia, 1st Texas, 6th Ohio, the 2d and 3d United States volunteer engineers; the 2d and 5th United States volunteer infantry, and the 2d, 3d, 11th, 12th, 18th, 15th, 16th, and 17th companies of the signal corps.

As yet no orders have been issued for the muster out of these regiments, with the exception of the 12th New York, and it is expected that the formal orders will be issued in the case of all the organizations named within the next few days.

Under the present plans of the department it is expected that all of the volunteer troops will be withdrawn from Cuba by the first of May and so escape the dangers of fevers. The troops are to be withdrawn on the theory that there is no longer any need of their services in Cuba and that the questions of government will work out themselves without the presence of a large military force. Consequently there is no present purpose of replacing the volunteers with regular troops, but such a course of action will be taken only in case it becomes necessary for the execution of the administration's policy.

NOT TRUE.

The Report That Japan is to Adopt Christianity Formally.

Washington, March 13.—Much interest was manifested to-day in the published statement that Japan was discussing a plant to adopt Christianity as the state religion. So far as could be ascertained, however, the statement lacks foundation. The published report was to-night shown to Mr. Jutaro Kumara, Japanese minister who was asked to make a statement on the subject. In reply he spoke substantially as follows:

"The statement that Japan is discussing a plan to adopt Christianity as its state religion is untrue and there is no possibility of this being done. Unlike Russia, England and other countries, the Japanese government has no state religion, but according to the constitution of the country, religion is given the authority to exercise its functions so long as it does not interfere with, or disturb the public peace and morality."

CLAIMS RECEIVED

On Account of Property Destroyed Amount to $21,000,000.

Washington, March 11.—The department of State has received claims to the amount of $21,000,000 on account of property destroyed in Cuba belonging to American citizens, and also on account of injuries sustained by citizens for which pecuniary indemnity is sought. The peace treaty expressly provided that the United States and Spain each should assume liability for all such claims preferred by their respective citizens. Therefore, the United States government is probably chargeable for all the damages sustained by Americans through property destroyed in Cuba, by either the insurgents or the Spanish troops. Congress made no provision for the settlement of these claims so the State department is at present unable to do more than receive them.

SPECIAL HONORS

Ordered for Ship Bearing the Remains of Soldiers.

Washington, March 13.—The secretary of war has sent the following order to Major General Wesley Merritt at Governor's Island, N. Y.:

"By direction of the President, you will, upon the arrival of the Roumania with the remains of the soldiers who were killed or have died at Santiago and Porto Rico, fire a fitting salute, order all flags half-mast and detail a sufficient guard of honor to see the caskets taken off the ship and expressed to their former homes. The Roumania is expected to arrive very soon. Will telegraph you to-morrow, as early as possible, the exact time.

R. A. ALGER,
"Secretary of War."

VOLUNTEER GENERALS

To Be Retained—The List is Practically Made Up.

Washington, March 10.—The President has practically made up the list of the general officers to be retained in the volunteer branch of the service. As there are already three major generals in the army in the persons of Generals Miles, Brooke and Merritt, there is room for but two more.

To fill those two places the President has selected Gen. Shafter and Gen. Otis. It is safe to say that the list of brigadiers to be appointed will include the following names: General Wood, General Wilson, General Lee, General Davis, General Ludlow, General Lawton, General McArthur, General Chafee and General Frank.

"REAPPOINT THEM,"

Said Rear Admiral Sampson, "and Omit My Name."

Washington, March 13.—Secretary Long has received a letter from Rear Admiral Sampson in which the admiral, after referring to the allegations that the list of officers recommended for promotion for gallantry off Santiago, had failed of confirmation because it included his name, asked the secretary to immediately reappoint these officers, omitting his own name.

Hawaiian Trade.

Washington, March 9.—A report of the British foreign office which has been transmitted to the state department, shows that the total imports into the Hawaiian Islands for the first nine months of 1898 were $7,360,580 against $8,980,257 for the same period in 1897. The revenue for the year from imports duties and port charges is said to be over $890,000.

Putnam Appointed.

Washington, March 13.—The President has appointed Herbert Putnam, of Boston, Mass., to be librarian of congress.

1899 Bicycle for One Dollar.

We will send our highest grade gents' or ladies' 1899 Acme King Bicycle to any address on easy conditions for only $1.00—the conditions include the distributing of 1,000 small circulars, which you can do in three hours. Send no money. For full particulars how to get our best bicycle for $1.00 and a few hours' work cut this notice out and mail to us. Sears, Roebuck & Co., Cycle Dept., Chicago.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

M'KINLEY'S REST.

He Goes to Thomasville, Georgia, to Take a Vacation.

Washington, D. C., March 13.—President and Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by Vice President and Mrs. Hobart and former Secretary Bliss, will start on their trip south this evening in a special car attached to the Southern railway train. The destination of the party is Thomasville, Ga., where they will be the guests of Senator Hanna for a fortnight. The announcement that a sojourn in Florida will follow the distinguished party's stay at Thomasville is causing speculation in political circles in view of the fact that an unusually large number of prominent Republican leaders have found it to their taste to spend the coming month on the Florida coast. Whether or not an important conference to lay plans for the next national campaign is on the tapis, as is rumored, certain it is that enough men "high in the councils of the party" will be within hailing distance if such a conference should be decided on. Besides the President, Senator Hanna and former Secretary Bliss, those who have arranged to spend their spring vacation in Thomasville and vicinity include Senator Platt, of New York, Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania; Senator McMillan, of Michigan; Senator Allison, of Iowa; Congressman Grosvenor, of Ohio; Senator Cullom, of Illinois, and Secretary Dick, of the national campaign committee. With all of these old Republicans wheel horses in one locality it is safe to say that the eyes of the political world will be turned southward during the next few weeks.

TALMAGE WILL QUIT

His Pastorate—Will Devote Himself to Literary Work.

Washington, March 10.—Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, for nearly four years pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city, in a letter to the session of that church, tendered his resignation. In explanation Dr. Talmage says that the increasing demands made upon him by religious journalism and the continued calls for more general work in the cities, have of late years caused frequent interruption of his pastoral work and he did not believe it right that this condition of affairs should further continue.

It is the intention of Dr. Talmage to continue his residence in this city. He will devote most of his time to literary pursuits.

Washington, D. C., March 13.—Dr. Talmage's manner of leaving the First Presbyterian church continues to excite much indignant comment in Washington. Since his marriage to his present wife he has been more indifferent to his parishioners than ever. Mrs. Talmage was a Mrs. Collier, of Pittsburg, and a woman of great wealth. She has made herself agreeable to the friends of the family, who have nothing but kind feelings for her. In many instances her tact has made a contrast to Dr. Talmage's brusque manner, especially with those who are lacking in prominence and wealth. The parishioners of the First church say Dr. Talmage goes about to afternoon teas and receptions, but has no time for parochial duties. His fine victoria, lined with tan-colored cloth, is one of the most showy turnouts of the city. This came into the family with the present Mrs. Talmage. It is seen on the avenues and West End streets every fine afternoon when Dr. and Mrs. Talmage drive out.

Dr. Sunderland Selected.

Washington, March 11.—The Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland has been appointed pastor of the First Presbyterian church to succeed Dr. T. Dewitt Talmage. Dr. Sunderland already has served the church 45 years and since his resignation last June, when Dr. Talmage took charge, has been the pastor emeritus.

THREE BIG BATTLESHIPS.

Plans for Their Construction Being Worked Out.

Washington, March 8.—The plans for the three big battleships authorized by the naval appropriation bill just passed are being worked out. The battleships will be a thousand tons larger than the Maine and the Missouri class, though laid on almost the same basis as the former, with a total displacement of 13,500 tons, making them by far the largest ships in the American navy, and about equal in dimensions to the best type of battleships now being constructed abroad under the new practice. They will carry each four 12-inch guns in turrets. The calibre is an inch less than the guns carried by the Oregon, but, by improved design, they will be almost equal in penetrative power.

Instead of eight 8-inch guns, the new ships will have no less than sixteen guns of 6-inch calibre, all rapid fire, and twenty 6-pounders. This battery represents the ideal proportion between guns, as taught by the experience of our own fleets during the Spanish war and of the Chinese and Japanese vessels during their late war. The speed of the ships will be eighteen knots. For protection against the enemy's shots, the battleships will have one belt of armor seven feet, six inches broad, running clear around the water line, three feet and six inches above and four feet below. The six cruisers of the unarmored type provided for can be built, and Chief Constructor Hichborn has already been working out the designs upon lines approved by the bureau of construction. The cost is expected to be considerably more than that of the Marblehead, which was $674,000, for the amount allowed by congress was $1,141,800 each.

THOSE COALING STATIONS.

Their Location Yet to Be Determined Upon.

Washington, March 10.—Under the naval appropriation bill, the bureau of equipment is authorized to expend $400,000 for coaling stations at different points where they may be desired. The location of these stations is wholly in the discretion of the secretary of the navy, but he will no doubt be guided by the recommendations of Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment.

The admiral has not as yet made any recommendations, but it is known that he believes there should be some good coaling depots at Manila and San Juan, Porto Rico, also at Guam. Besides these, he believes there should be a very large coaling depot in the vicinity of Shanghai, China, to supply the United States vessels cruising in the North China set and in Japanese waters. It is also probable that a coaling station and depot will be located somewhere on the Maine coast.

There is no such station north of Cape Cod, and naval officers have reported the need of one above that point. Portsmouth, N. H., is being urged as such a station, but some point on the Maine coast seems to be preferred, which can be reached easily by the large vessels of the navy. There is water enough at Portsmouth, but the channel reaching the naval station is somewhat difficult for large vessels.

Last of the Junta.

Washington, March 13.—Senors Lopez and Losada, members of the Filipino junta, who remained in Washington on account of the illness of Losada, after Agoncillos flight, departed for New York to-day. They will sail for Europe Wednesday.

SAN MUN BAY.

United States Stands as a Disinterested Neutral.

Washington, March 14.—The ambassadors and ministers in Washington, representing those powers having large interests in China, have communicated to the foreign offices the substance of the recent answer of the United States to Italy, to the effect that this country would maintain an attitude of disinterested neutrality in reference to the Italian designs on San Mun bay. Some of the diplomats have advised their governments that they regarded the announcement of the United States' attitude of supreme importance in the Chinese situation. The reason for this are summed up by a prominent member of the diplomatic corps, representing one of the powers of Europe, as follows:

"The answer of the United States to Italy is a remarkably brilliant stroke of diplomacy. The natural inclination of the United States government would have been to favor the move of Italy, for the opening of San Mun bay would give another port to the growing American trade in China. But as this would have excited the animosity of China, your government decides upon a course of 'disinterested neutrality.' This gives no offense to China, and at the same time Italy and the world at large take notice that the United States will interpose no obstacle in the acquisition of San Mun bay or other Chinese ports. It is most important to all the powers to know that the United States has no purpose to interfere in behalf of China, even to the extent of exerting her moral influence toward continuing China's integrity. For that reason I look upon the American answer to Italy as the most important development in the Chinese situation that has arisen in recent days, and I think it will be so accepted in all the foreign offices."

This diplomatic official further pointed out that if Italy secured San Mun bay from China, it would prove a port of inestimable value to the United States' interests in the Philippines. It is one of the southerly ports of China, and about the closest for the big trade to and from Manila.

The Chinese authorities were at first inclined to accept the answer of the United States to Italy as rather favorable to China. But the more it is turned over, the more it appears to indirectly favor Italy, as it gives her an assurance that her hands will be free in executing the move on San Mun bay.

NO VOLUNTEERS.

The President Says 65,000 Regulars Are Sufficient.

Washington, March 10.—General Stanley had an interview with the President this morning, in the course of which the President said positively that he did not intend to organize the 35,000 volunteers, as he is authorized to do under the army reorganization bill. President McKinley believes that 65,000 regulars provided by this act will be sufficient to meet all present demands. This statement will be discouraging to the battalions of men who have applications on file for commissions in the volunteer army. It was said at the war department that within the next twenty days all volunteers now in Southern camps would be mustered out and sent home. The Tenth Ohio is at Augusta under orders to be mustered out, and it is said these boys will probably reach their homes within ten days, as muster-out rolls for them are about completed. The 160th Indiana at Matanzas, Cuba, was to-day ordered to be mustered out. The order mustering out the Sixth Ohio now at Cienfuegos, may be expected within a few days.

Up to the 28th of February, 5,731 American soldiers lost their lives as the result of the war. Killed in action, 329; died of wounds, 125; died of disease, etc., 5,271. These are official figures.

THE THREE POWERS

Interested in Samoa Reach a Satisfactory Understanding.

Washington, March 14.—After numerous conferences and the exchange of notes between Secretary Hay, the British ambassador and the German ambassador, a satisfactory understanding has been reached between the three powers interested in Samoa as to the conditions there. This seeks to open a new account in the affairs of Samoa and to obliterate the troubles among officers which have recently occurred there.

To this end, Dr. Wilhelm Solf, an accomplished diplomat, who has been named by Germany as president of the municipal council at Apia, to succeed Dr. Raffel, will be recognized by the British and United States authorities.

Dr. Solf will reach Washington the latter part of this month, and will be presented to Dr. Holleben, the German ambassador. He will then proceed to Samoa, reaching there in May. His assumption of the municipal property, with the approval of the three powers, is expected to smooth out matters among the officials and go a long way towards adjusting the entire matter.

CATTLE INDUSTRY

Threatened by Decision of Secretary Hitchcock—Protest Made.

St. Louis, March 9.—Homer B. Spaulding, of Muskogee, I. T., one of the best cattle dealers in the southwest, is here with a number of prominent cattle men for the purpose of conferring and taking some action on the decision of Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, to allow no cattle to be shipped into the Creek Nation until after the land had been allotted.

The delegation decided to send T. S. Hutton and Gen. P. Porter, representing the Kansas City stock exchange, and W. A. Stickney, representing the St. Louis stock exchange, to Washington for the purpose of ascertaining if some arrangement could be made to admit cattle to the Creek Nation.

Mr. Spaulding said: "If cattle were excluded until after the allotment, it would mean that over $1,000,000 for grazing privileges would not be paid and consequently would not reach the people. The cattle from Texas and other southern points which are sent to the territory to fatten on spring grass are about due there now. It would be impossible to do anything in the way of allotment before the end of April."

Tenth Immunes.

Macon, Ga., March 8.—The Tenth Immunes, colored, were mustered out here to-day, the work of paying them off beginning about 9 o'clock. The colonel of the regiment held authority over the men by holding their discharges until the men were aboard the trains, in this way avoiding trouble in the city or at camp.

The mustering out of this regiment leaves no troops in Macon except those of the hospital corps, and they will go to Augusta on the 15th. Gen. McKee and his staff will be honorably discharged from the army on the 15th, and Macon will be without any troops at all until the return of Ray's immunes. This regiment is expected to arrive on the 20th or 25th.

Brooms Go Up.

Chicago, March 9.—The convention of manufacturers of brooms after a two days' session adjourned yesterday, having decided to raise the price of brooms throughout the United States 50 cents a dozen on all grades under $3.50 per dozen.

VILLAMIL'S BONES

Found Tied in an Arm Chair in a Cuban Cave.

Santiago de Cuba, March 14.—Yesterday Gen. Leonard Wood, in the presence of adjutants general of the department, Col. Beacon and others officers, positively identified the remains of the Spanish officer discovered a few days ago about four miles west of El Morro in a cave as those of Admiral Villamil, who commanded the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers in the naval battle which resulted in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron.

Accompanied by the officers named and by others, Gen. Wood went in a tug to investigate personally as to the truth of the report that the body of a Spanish officer had been found, tied in an arm chair, at the point designated. The report proved well founded. Nearly opposite the point where the wrecked torpedo boat destroyer Pluton lies was found an arm chair with ropes around it, a skull, bones on the ground and the ragged remnants of a uniform of a captain in the Spanish navy. It was evident that the buzzards had stripped the bones of flesh.

It is understood here—though as to this there is no certainty—that Admiral Villamil was taken ashore from the Pluton in a dying condition, tied in an arm chair and the supposition is that he died on reaching the shore, the body being abandoned among the rocks, where it remained undiscovered until a few days ago.

Gen. Villamil, it is understood, was wounded in his right arm and leg.

Gen. Woods put the bones together, showing the unmistakable marks of the wounds in those places. The investigation was in every respect complete.

In the pockets of the coat was found the fleet countersign for June 26, countersigned by the late Capt. Oviedo y Bustamente, then Admiral Cervera's chief of staff. The arm chair, the tattered uniform and the bones, tied together by a handkerchief, were carried to the tug.

The identification caused a sensation among the Spaniards here as Admiral Villamil was one of the best known strategists in the Spanish navy and a man held in high esteem by his countrymen. General Wood, through the War department, will notify the secretary of State of the finding of the remains, so that they can be removed to Spain if the Spanish government so desires.

Pending final disposition, they will be kept at the arsenal here.

WILL RETAIN THEM.

Administration's Policy Regarding the Philippines.

Cleveland, O., March 11.—A special dispatch from Washington to the Leader this morning says:

"It is possible to state, without the slightest qualification or equivocation, that the fixed aim and purpose of the national administration respecting the Philippine islands is now, and, without doubt will continue to be to retain the great Asiatic archipelago as a permanent acquisition of the United States. This is a statement of absolute fact; there is no conjecture or surmise about it. Moreover, it is official, and, therefore, sanctioned by highest authority. Furthermore, it may be announced explicitly and authoritatively that henceforth one of the prime objects of the administration will be to prepare the way for the endorsement of its position by Congress which assembles in Washington late in the present year, and upon which will devolve the work of enacting the legislation requisite to the establishment of civil government in the islands. In other words, the Fifty-sixth Congress will be called upon to formulate laws for which the Philippines are to be brought permanently under the mild, enlightened rule of this nation. Thus, instead of the administration trusting to destiny or fate to carve out its course in the far East, it has formed a clear, definite policy, which will be pursued steadfastly until its cherished object is assuredly attained. This course, the government believes, not only is the wisest and safest, but it meets with the approval of the overwhelming majority of the American people.

"After having reached this decision, so far as they are concerned, that the Philippines ought to and shall remain for all time under the control of the United States, the President and his cabinet considered the problem presented from a social and economic standpoint. It is their almost unanimous judgment that, after the islands are placed upon a stable footing and civil government supplants the military rule now prevailing, their products, agricultural and manufactured, should be subject to duty at American ports in every instance that they come into competition in market with American products. In other words, it is not their idea to permit the cheap labor of the Philippines to cheapen the price of labor in the states and territories as they now exist. American labor is to be protected against the labor of the archipelago that will be insured against that of all foreign nations. The American artisan, farmer, planter, and workingman need not fear any reduction of the wage scale through permanent acquisition of the Philippine group, as Andrew Carnegie, some Democratic politicians and statesmen, and the anti-expansionists are prophesying. The Republican party will protect, as it ever has, American labor and industry against the foreign. The administration is ready, also, and intends to announce as a permanent, 'open door' commercial policy in the Philippines, under which all the world will enjoy relatively equal advantages."

GEN. MILLER RELIEVED

From Command in the Philippines On March 23.

Washington, March 10.—A change in command of the forces at Iloilo will occur on March 23, resulting in the retirement of Gen. Miller, who on that date reaches the age limit of 64 years. Gen. Miller's administration of the Philippines has been recognized by the War department as of great value, his capture of Iloilo without loss to the American forces having marked an important epoch in the administration of the islands.

His compulsory retirement is a matter of regret to the department. He will be succeeded by Col. Thomas M. Anderson, a brigadier general of volunteers.

GRAND ARMY CHIEF.

Executive Committee Called to Elect a Successor to General Sexton.

Cincinnati, O., March 14.—W. C. Johnson, senior vice commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, yesterday issued a call for the executive committee on the national board of administration of the Grand Army to meet at the Continental hotel in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, April 12, to select a commander-in-chief to succeed the late Gen. James A. Sexton. Senior Vice Commander Johnson has been endorsed by the department of Ohio as well as by the local posts of this city, and will be a candidate for election as the successor of Sexton.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

HER HAIR RETURNS

Remarkable Action of a New and Wonderful Cure for Baldness.

Lady Prominent in G. A. R. Circles Regains Her Hair Although Past Fifty.

Mrs. J. S. Weed, treasurer of Swartz corps No. 91, W. R. C., with headquarters at New Albany, Bradford Co., Pa., owes a luxuriant growth of hair to a new and valuable remedy discovered by a Cincinnati Dispensary. In response to their offer to send free trials of their preparations Mrs. Weed used the remedies, and although she was past 50 years of age, at a time in life when people imagine their baldness is hopeless, her hair grew out with astonishing luxuriance much to her surprise and delight. Mrs. Weed kindly consented to permit her photographs to be sketched, one taken some time ago when she was prematurely bald, and a later one taken recently showing the beautiful effects of this remarkable hair grower.

MRS. J. S. WEED.

The remedy also cures itching and dandruff, stops all approaching baldness, and it also restores gray hair to natural color and produces thick and lustrous eyebrows and eyelashes. By sending your name and address to the Altenheim Medical Dispensary, 646 Selves Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, they will mail you prepaid a free trial of their remarkable remedy.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

Is Now Investigating Army Beef at Chicago.

Chicago, March 11.—The army court of inquiry which is investigating the beef question began the taking of testimony to-day, having finished the examination of the plants at the stockyards where the meat is prepared for consumption. From the best information obtainable the court will confine its inquiries while in this city to these points:

First—The kind of beef used in preparing "roast beef."

Second—The process of canning, the purpose being to determine whether the nutriment is extracted from the meat.

Third—The disposition of condemned animals.

Fourth—Explanation of contracts from the packers.

It is believed the court will be able to cover these phases by Monday or Tuesday as the witnesses are to be confined with perhaps two or three exceptions to the packers and their employes.

Major Jesse Lee, who is looking after the interests of Gen. Miles, occupied a chair with board of inquisitors.

The first witness called was Major Fred A. Smith, chief commissary of the department of the Great Lakes. It was the duty of Major Smith to purchase all the supplies used by the soldiers both while in camp in the various parts of this country and also the supplies used in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Major Smith was on General Shafter's staff during the entire Cuban campaign. He said: "I never heard of any complaints being received at headquarters on the subject of rations. I had in charge the unloading of the beef that was brought to Cuba on the transports Mississippi and Port Victor. I saw if every day and it made a very favorable impression upon me; I thought the beef of excellent quality, and had no reason to change my mind during all the time I continued to serve it. It was as good beef as I ever saw. There were no complaints received while I was there.

Colonel Davis asked: "Was any of the meat tainted, or had decomposition set in?"

"No, sir;" was the reply.

Major Lee asked: "So far as you know, the canned roast beef or boiled beef was entirely satisfactory to the troops?"

"I did not state that in my testimony; I said that so far as I knew no official complaints or written complaints were made."

"Was it practicable to have furnished refrigerated beef, fresh, to the troops in their operations before the surrender?"

"Yes, sir."

"Was any effort made to so furnish it?"

"Not to my knowedge."

In answer to questions from Major Lee the witness said he had heard that some of the meat was not in first-class condition when it reached the camps, but always thought that was due to the negligence of the division commissaries themselves. He had frequently seen wagons standing about for an hour or two after issue without being unloaded.

"Do you wish the court to infer that the unsatisfactory condition of the meat was due to the neglect of these officers, or to the conditions under which they had to get the beef out there?"

"I presume it was due to the conditions and the difficulty of transportation."

"If under the terms of the contract that beef was to last 72 hours, were there any facilities in these camps around Santiago to enable the troops to carry out that provision of the contract?"

"No, sir."

"Do you believe it was possible thing for that beef to last 48 or 72 hours."

"No, sir; I do not."

Chicago, March 13.—Edward Tilden, who is treasurer and one of the directors of the Libby, McNeil & Libby Packing Co., was the first witness called to-day in the army beef investigation. Referring to the grades of stock reported in the newspapers as "commons," he said: "I understand that it refers to a cheap grade of cattle, but so far as packing houses are concerned, it is a misnomer and does not signify anything."

The witness said the aim is to get a uniform class of beef for canning about a thousand pounds, live weight. Generally, the fore-quarters are used for canning.

Major Lee asked. "Is it not a matter of fact that you can what might be termed the inferior part of the fore-quarters?"

"No, sir; it is a matter of fact that we can the best part of the fore-quarters, the chuck."

"Is it not a fact that chucks were sold to the troops at Watertown, N. Y., and other points for four cents a pound?"

"If they were, somebody must have been very anxious to dispose of them. The market price would be about six cents. The chuck is not by any means the worst part of the carcass; we look upon it as one of the choicest parts. In fact, the fore-quarter of the carcass is the only part eaten by an orthodox Jew."

Major Lee:—"Then the price would depend upon the number of Jews in the community?"

"No, sir; not at all."

Major Lee:—"How many different grades of canned beef do you prepare?"

Mr. Tilden:—"Two grades of roast beef; one grade of corned beef."

"You sold considerable of this lower grade to the government, did you not?"

"A very small amount. We sold about two million and a half pounds of canned roast beef to the government in all."

Col. Gillespie:—"Where was the second grade delivered?"

"I think it was delivered at Camp Alger."

The difference in price between the two grades, witness said, was one cent a pound.

Appointed Marshal.

Washington, March 13.—William H. Grimshaw, of Minneapolis, has been appointed marshal of the United States for the district of Minnesota.

IS NOT ENEGAGED.

"Fighting Joe Wheeler" Denies a Published Report.

Washington, March 14.—"Fighting Joe" Wheeler is much annoyed because of the published statements alleging his engagement to Mrs. George W. Childs.

"I regret that such an entirely unfounded report should be circulated. I am not engaged to be married to any woman, and it grieves me to see the name of Mrs. Childs dragged into the fabrication. When I say the report is untrue I have said all that can be said."

"How did the story originate?" he was asked.

"I haven't the slightest idea. I assume, however, that some ingenious reporter was hard up for live news and drew on his imagination."

"Do you know Mrs. Childs, general?"

"Yes, I have known her for many years. My family often visited the Childs' in Philadelphia, and Mrs. Childs has visited with us. That's all."

"POOR LITTLE JOE."

Was Kipling's Response to Information About Her Death.

New York, March 11.—Unable to keep Mr. Kipling in ignorance of his favorite Josephine's death, the news was broken to him last night by Dr. Dunham. The blow was a heavy one, but he bore up bravely.

"How long was she ill?" he asked.

He was told as much as the attendants thought wise. Tears stood in the poet's eyes, and he murmured, half to himself, half aloud: "Poor little Joe."

New York, March 14.—Rudyard Kipling spent a good night and continues to improve.

$1,000,000 Contract.

Pittsburg, March 10.—The National Tube Works company, of this city, has been awarded a contract by a British firm for ten miles of 28-inch water pipe to be used in the Rand gold mines in Johannesburg, South Africa. The order will aggregate in value about $1,000,000.

Markets and Crops.

TRADE REPORTS.

Advancing Wages Assure Good Future Business.

New York, March 11.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says to-day: By far the best assurance of good business in the future is found in the general rise of wages. The general advance in earning of cotton mill operatives, in most cases 10 per cent, of iron and steel workers, generally 10 per cent, and tin plate and sheet workers from 5 to 10 per cent, and of coal miners, in some large districts about as much, has set a pace which most establishments will follow which have reduced wages in the past years of depression. Those who fail to comprehend what such a change may mean, have only to consider that a tenth increase in the wages of all labor would put into the markets a new buying demand, in amount about three-quarters of the entire value of exports to all countries. The volume of business shows no signs of decrease, and for the first full week of March has been about 51.7 per cent greater than in the same week of last year, and 60.9 per cent greater than in 1892.

Most people would not expect the production of pig iron to be affected by the weather, but in the Pittsburg district alone, the furnaces running, said to have produced 13,000 tons per week less than their January output, so that the decrease in weekly production of all furnaces, 228,191 tons March 1, against 237,639 February 1, does not mean anything more than bad weather. The shrinkage of supplies of iron in February, just when increased supplies were expected and needed and contributed much to the extraordinary advance in prices, $2.75 in anthracite No. 1, Pittsburg and $2.75 in Bessemer pig at Pittsburg and $2.75 in grey forge. The unsold stocks were also reduced in February 46,431 tons, so that the apparent consumption was 977,979 tons in the short month. Nearly all the work done, of course, is at the comparatively low prices made in the great contracts three to four months ago, but the few works which are still able to contract for early delivery are charging about what they please, and these quotations appear in the published statements; in many cases $1 to $5 per ton premium is paid for delivery within 60 days. Plates are in especial demand and higher, but in rails, bars and structural forms demand and prices are not yet much changed. Tin is firm at 23.85 cents with consumption of 2,500 tons monthly, and copper is scarce for spot at 17.75, with lead weaker at 4.30. The trust refuses quotations for tin plates. The demand for coke exceeds the transporting capacity for the Connellsville region, but the output has been 168,679 tons for the week, furnace being quoted at $1.60 and foundry at $2 per ton. The woolen manufacture has been hampered by doubts about the price of wool, but now a big combination of worsted producers has been formed with several other combinations proposed in goods of other kinds, but these do not encourage buying, and the season continues disappointing. In wool markets sales are barely equal to ordinary consumption of the mills dependent upon them, but prices are rather weak. Cotton goods have been advanced about 4 per cent during the past month, and are still rising, although the advance in raw cotton has stopped. From unreasoning belief in the highest crop ever known, the markets have passed to unreasoning belief in a smaller yield than usual, and men are reckoning that the supply is about exhausted. But there is probably enough cotton yet available to prevent any famine. Exports of wheat do not yet fall below last year's, as many have for some months expected, and the Atlantic exports, flour included, have been for the week 3,209,092 bushels against 2,980,879 last year and Pacific exports, 603,187 bushels against 1,280,818 last year, with other exports of 407,589 bushels. Western receipts were 4,071,107 bushels against 2,752,918 for the same week last year, and the output from the country goes far to check apprehension as to deficiency of the crop. The price is about two cents lower for spot and corn is about one cent lower, with western receipts 4,569,404 bushels against 5,487,203 last year, while exports have been for the same week 3,537,887 bushels against 2,957,851 last year.

Failures for the week have been 182 in the United States against 248 last year, and 37 in Canada against 36 last year.

OUR EXPORTS.

Washington, March 11.—The monthly statements of the exports of domestic products issued by the bureau of statistics shows that during the month of February, 1899, the exports were as follows:

Breadstuffs, $20,873,773; decrease as compared with February, 1898, about $1,000,000.

Cattle and hogs, $1,724,692; decrease, $1,500,000.

Provisions, $12,661,635; increase about $500,000.

Cotton, $17,326,463; decrease about $4,400,000.

Mineral oils, $3,303,331; increase about $404,400.

Total, $55,589,894; decrease about $6,000,000.

For the eight months of the present fiscal year the total decrease was about $19,600,000.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
Toledo, O., March 14, 1899.

The markets for wheat during the past week have been irregular and at the close to-day there was little difference as compared with the close of last week. The export clearances have not been so large. Crop damage reports have exercised an influence, as has also drought in California, but the latter is broken and damage reports do not look so bad as they did. Corn was up for cash and May is 3/8 lower than when The Blade went to press last week. The receipts have been comparatively light which was the cause of cash holding up. Oats have declined about 1/2c, although without apparent cause. Clover seed has undergone a decline. The shipments have been large.

Condition of the Grain Trade at the Close To-Day.

Wheat opened 1/2c lower to-day on heavy Northwestern receipts, 788 cars, compared with 362 same day last year; lower Liverpool, rains in California, on reports from the seaboard that export inquiry was very light. For some time the markets continued weak, when there were reports of crop damage in the southwest, which started prices up. After this the tone was firm, and at the close prices were nearly at the highest point of the day. Trade was extended to very fair proportions.

Price of wheat to-day:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May—				
Toledo	72¾	73¾	72¾	73⅜
Chicago	69⅜	70¼	69⅜	70¼
New York	75¾	76¾	75¾	76⅜
St. Louis	71¾	74⅛	71¾	74⅛
Minneapolis	67⅜	68⅞	67⅜	68⅞

At Chicago July wheat opened at 68¾c; high, 69½c; low, 68¾c; close, 69¼c. At New York July wheat opened at 72¾c; close, 74c bid. At St. Louis July wheat opened at 68⅝c; close, 67⅛c bid.

Oats at Chicago for March, 25¼c; May 26¼c; high, 26⅜c; low, 25¼c; close, 26⅛c; July 24⅝c; high, 24⅞c; low, 24⅝c; close 24¾c.

At York at Chicago for March, $8.95; May, $9.12½; high, $9.20; low, $9.12½; close, $9.17½. Lard at Chicago for March, $5.25; May $5.35; high, $5.37½; low, $5.35; close, $5.37½.

Corn opened weak and ¼ to ⅜c lower on lower cables and light shipping trade, but had these losses principally strengthened, on moderate receipts. At Chicago March corn brought 33¾; May, 34⅜; high, 35¼; low, 34⅜; close, 35¼; July, 35⅜; high, 35⅞; low, 35⅜; close, 35⅞; Sept., 36⅝. At New York for corn opened at 39¾, close, 40 bid; July, 40 bid; close, 40½ nominal.

Total clearances wheat and flour, 508,000 bushels; corn, 672,000.

Toledo—Wheat closed 3/8@1/2c lower than yesterday; corn 1/2@1c lower.

Paris wheat closed steady and 5@10 centimes higher.

Primary receipts of wheat, 633,000 bushels; same time last year, 367,000; shipments, 217,000 bushels; same time last year 302,000. Receipts of corn, 729,000 bushels; same time last year, 678,000; shipments, 300,000 bushels; same time last year, 673,000.

J. M. Cronenberg received the following Antwerp cable: Situation of wheat is very weak. Prospects of crop favorable everywhere.

The Close at Toledo—Wheat Higher.

Cash wheat 1/2c higher; May 3/8c up, and July 3/8c advance at the Toledo Exchange to-day as compared with yesterday. Trade was about of the same proportions as on the preceding day. Prices closed fairly firm.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 72c, then 72¼c; No. 3 soft red, 70½c.

May wheat 72¾c, 72¼c, then 73⅜c bid; July, 69¾c; close 70⅜c bid.

Corn—Dull, Lower.

Corn sold only to a moderate limit; prices about 1/2c lower for cash and 1/4c off for May closing steady. No. 2 mixed corn, 35½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 36c; No. 2 yellow, 35½c; No. 3 yellow, 35c; No. 2 white, 36c; No. 3 white, 35½c; No. 2 May, 35¼@35⅜c.

Oats dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, cash and May, 26½c; No. 2 white, 30.

Rye dull, steadier; No. 2 nominally 57 bid.

Clover seed active and 5@15c lower. Prime old, cash, about $3.87½; new do cash, $3.80; March, $3.82½; asked; April, $3.70; close, $3.57½ asked; No. 2 seed $3.15@3.05. Receipts, 608 bags; shipments, 1,200.

F. N. Quale reported street prices: No. 2 soft red wheat, 71; No. 2 white, 68; corn, 32; oats, white, 30; rye, 54.

Toledo Produce Market.

Trade was slow to-day. Butter is tending up for both creamery and fine dairy rolls. Eggs are plentiful and easy. Vegetables are in good hands and poultry about the same as on yesterday.

Butter—Finest creamery, 19@20c; Ohio and Michigan, 18c; Elgin, 20c.

Eggs—Fresh, 12½c.

Cheese—Best September